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ARIZONA WILDERNESS Land Tenure Adjustment Plan

Investing In Nature's Legacy

April 1992

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ARIZONA WILDERNESS

Land Tenure Adjustment Plan

Prepared by
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona State Office.

April 1992

Approved
Lester K. Rosenkrantz
Arizona State Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, is proposing the acquisition of certain lands which are non-federal inholdings within congressionally designated Arizona Wilderness Areas. The purchase, exchange or donation of lands or interests in lands would be from willing landowners only. The purpose of the acquisitions is to protect the wilderness characteristics including threatened/endangered species and critical wildlife habitat, wetland and riparian values, and backcountry recreational opportunities. The acquisitions will also ensure incompatible uses such as development, structures, roads, mining, and range improvements are prevented. It is the policy of the Bureau of Land Management to manage designated wilderness areas to preserve their wilderness character for future use and enjoyment of all Americans.

In furtherance of the purposes of the 1964 Wilderness Act, public lands in Arizona were designated as wilderness by the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Arizona was the first to complete the statewide designation of Bureau of Land Management wilderness areas. Of the wilderness areas designated in Arizona, twenty wilderness areas contain private and/or state surface and subsurface inholdings. These wilderness areas are Aravaipa Canyon, Arrastra Mountain, Cottonwood Point, Eagletail Mountains, Harcuvar Mountains, Hassayampa River Canyon, Hells Canyon, Hummingbird Springs, Mount Logan, Mount Nutt, Mount Tipton, North Maricopa Mountains, Paiute, Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs, Rawhide Mountains, Redfield Canyon, Signal Mountain, Swansea, Trigo Mountains and Wabayuma Peak.

Boasting a rich diversity of plant life, the wilderness areas represent the great Southwestern deserts—Sonoran, Mohave and Chihuahuan. Virtually unchanged for thousands of years, these desert lands provide contrasting scenery and abundant recreational opportunities. Time and climatic

forces have shaped them into geological utopias, where hikers can literally squeeze through narrow canyon trails, climb rugged mountain peaks, or discover cultural landmarks and artifacts hidden inside canyons or caves. Rocky escarpments provide important habitat for bighorn sheep. Visitors will find ephemeral waterfalls and ample opportunities for solitude. Other Arizona wilderness features include prehistoric caves and rock shelters, and a variety of wildlife including peregrine falcons, deer, javelinas, desert tortoise, Gila monsters, coatimundi, quail and hawks. The lush riparian vegetation along Aravaipa Creek and its tributaries provide a desert sanctuary for at least 158 species of birds including the stunning vermillion flycatcher and the Gambel's quail.

There is a common concern to preserve lands that contain prime wildlife habitat, boast rich riparian zones and offer pristine scenic and recreational opportunities as found in Arizona's wilderness. The Bureau of Land Management shares these concerns as reflected in such BLM initiatives as Recreation 2000—A Strategic Plan(1989), Fish and Wildlife 2000—A Plan for the Future (1987), Adventures in the Past (1990), National Riparian Wetlands Initiative for the 1990's (1990), Take Pride in America, biological diversity, and the President's America the Beautiful and No Net Loss of Wetlands agendas.

There has been no known opposition from landowners for this proposal. All wilderness area inholdings occur in Congressional Districts 2, 3 and 5 and there has been no opposition expressed from those Districts or representatives.

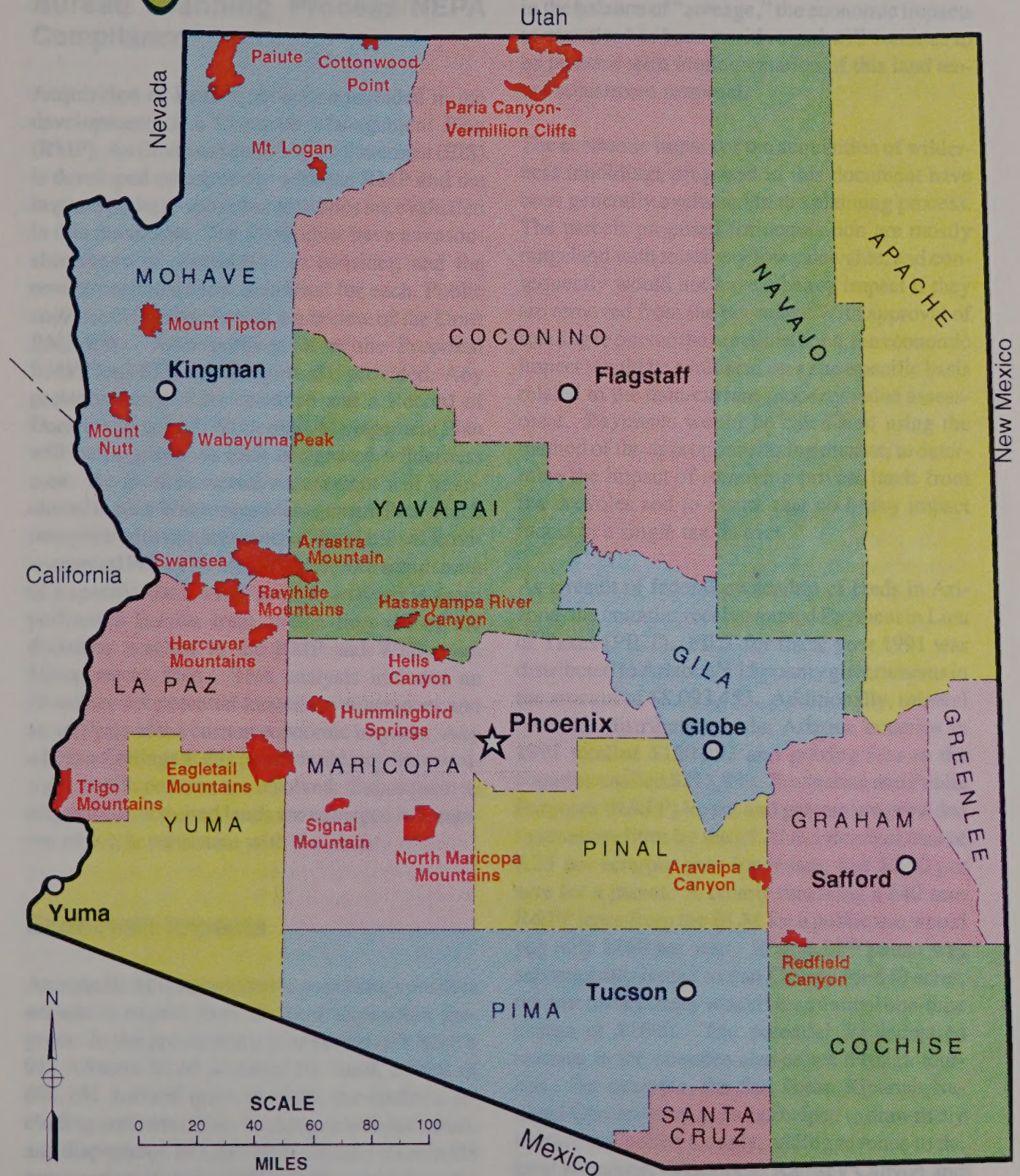
The proposal requests \$3.6 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for the acquisitions. The Bureau anticipates that the funding for acquisition of these lands would be spread over three years as properties become available for exchange, donation or purchase. Funding could be provided at approximately \$1.2 million per year during fiscal years 1993 through 1995.

It is proposed that acquisition of approximately 20,000 acres of private and/or state lands, by methods of exchange, donation or direct purchase, would consolidate and place in public ownership lands of the highest resource and recreational values to manage in a manner consistent with the wilderness objectives for the benefit of generations to come. Acquisition of these properties would eliminate potential conflicting rights for effective management of the wilderness areas.

Time is of the essence. Properties should be acquired now, before development occurs making acquisition more complicated and quite possibly impossible. Property values are generally depressed at this time and, although it may be more difficult to negotiate a purchase with landowners because of low values, it would be the least expensive time for BLM to acquire the lands if negotiations could be consummated.



ARIZONA WILDERNESS AREAS WITH NONFEDERAL INHOLDINGS



ARIZONA WILDERNESS AREAS WITH NONFEDERAL HOLDINGS



LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT PROPOSAL

Bureau Planning Process/NEPA Compliance

Acquisition of lands is an action included in the development of a Resource Management Plan (RMP). An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is developed concurrently with the RMP and the impacts of the proposed acquisitions are evaluated in this document. The RMP must have a reasonable range of alternatives to consider, and the environmental effects identified for each. Public comment is sought during the review of the Draft RMP/EIS. After publication of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, a protest period is provided. Any protests received are resolved and a Record of Decision issued. A Wilderness Management Plan will be prepared on each designated wilderness area. An Environmental Assessment will be included in each Wilderness Management Plan which complies with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Before acquisition of a specific tract, a site-specific analysis is again performed for the tract, which tiers off of the decisions reached in the RMP and Wilderness Management Plan. This analysis includes an inventory for potential hazardous substances and an analysis of the current economic impacts. Any adverse findings at this point would stop the acquisition until concerns are resolved. Subsequent to acquisition, acquired lands are managed in a manner which is consistent with the plans.

Economic Impacts

Arizona BLM is committed to providing a positive economic impact from the land acquisition program. In the previous ten year period (FY 82-FY 91) Arizona BLM acquired for itself, a total of 804,181 surface acres through transactions including condemnation, exchanges and donations, and disposed of 767,377 BLM surface acres in the same period of time. Although there is a disparity

in the balance of "acreage," the economic impacts to counties has been positive and will continue to be positive with implementation of this land tenure adjustment proposal.

The economic impact of the acquisition of wilderness inholdings proposed in this document have been generally evaluated in the planning process. The parcels proposed for acquisition are mostly rangeland with relatively low sale value, and consequently would not have a heavy impact if they are removed from the tax roles. With approval of funding to pursue these acquisitions, the economic impact would be evaluated on a site-specific basis related to the then-current property value assessment. Payments would be calculated using the method of the appropriate taxing district, to determine the impact of removing private lands from the tax roles and to assure that no heavy impact incurs in a single tax district.

As a result of federal ownership of lands in Arizona, the counties receive annual Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT). PILT for fiscal year 1991 was distributed to Arizona's 15 county governments in the amount of \$8,093,453. Additionally, mineral revenues distributed to the Arizona counties in 1991 totalled \$120,982 and grazing fees to the counties totalled \$213,989. Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) leases and patents are provided to municipalities by the BLM at a nominal cost of \$.25 per acre/per year for leases, and \$2.50 per acre for a patent. A county receiving a 640 acre R&PP lease from the BLM for a public use would pay only \$160 per year. If an R&PP patent was subsequently issued to that County for 640 acres, the cost to the county would be a minimal one-time charge of \$1600. The potential for increased revenue to the counties also exists through tourism. For example, the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area has helped to draw many tourists to Cochise County, adding revenue to the local economy. Visitors to Ramsey Canyon and the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation

Area have reportedly added about \$10 million per year to the local economy. These payments to counties, cost savings through R&PPs, in addition to increased tourism to scenic and recreational areas created by the BLM, have a significant positive effect on the income to the Arizona counties and certainly offset the decrease in tax base as a result of the federal acquisition of lands.

Acquisition Plan, Priorities and Proposed Methodology

Arizona Bureau of Land Management proposes to acquire 106 parcels of private and state inholdings which lie within designated wilderness areas by purchase, exchange or donation for a total cost of approximately \$3.6 million. Acquisitions would be spread over a period of three to five years, with funding of \$1.2 million for fiscal years 1993, 1994 and 1995, concentrating on priority acquisitions first. Due to continually changing acquisition priorities, flexibility must be maintained. State-wide priorities would be established based on immediate willingness of the landowner, eminent development or surface disturbance from mining, access problems, highest natural resource and recreational values, voter approval of state exchange authority, donation opportunities, and extent of title problems to resolve. The program would be monitored to insure that priorities are constantly evaluated and that monies are being spent in the most efficient manner. Acquisition of parcels would be attempted first by donation or exchange, and only after non-interest in these alternatives would direct purchase be pursued. Acquisition of fee interest may be pursued for surface and/or subsurface estate. Where less-than-full fee interest would accomplish the same goals for preservation of the wilderness characteristics, a conservation easement may be acquired in lieu of full fee interest. A conservation easement acquisition would allow the landowner to retain ownership of the lands and would not significantly affect the tax base of the taxing district. Acquisition may be accomplished using life estates. These alternatives will be considered in negotiations

with landowners and a determination made as to what interest is necessary for the BLM to acquire in order to manage the wilderness areas appropriately and yet recognize the landowners needs. Acquisition would be from willing landowners only as no authority currently exists for condemnation actions on these wilderness inholdings. The requirements of Public Laws 91-646 and 100-17 (better known as the "Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970") would be met which insures that every eligible landowner be justly compensated, and that purchase price is based on market value as determined by an appraisal.

Acquisition and consolidation of lands and access by the BLM will be critical to successfully managing the area to preserve and protect wilderness values, recreation values, wetland/riparian values, scenic values and threatened/endangered species and habitat.

State Exchange Opportunity

The state of Arizona owns 7,866 acres of fee estate, 1,360 acres of surface only estate, and 3,870 acres of subsurface only estate within the wilderness areas discussed in this proposal. This is approximately 65 percent of the acreage to be acquired. As a result of the outstanding working relationship and trust developed between the Bureau and the Arizona State Land Department during completion of the state selection program in the early 1980s, the Governor and the BLM State Director agreed to begin a land exchange program between the agencies. In 1984, the State Legislature supported by the Governor, increased funds for staffing the State Land Department to support an exchange program. In March 1985, a Memorandum of Understanding was entered into between the two agencies, establishing criteria and procedures to carry-out a long term exchange program. The exchange program focused on trades of both surface and subsurface ownership in manageable blocks of federal or state land. BLM retained or acquired lands with high multiple use

resource values and the State retained or acquired land with development potential. As a result of the state exchange program started in 1984, BLM was processing individual exchange packages with the state at each of the Arizona's four District Offices. One of the early acquisitions was for all of the state inholdings within Arizona Strip Wilderness Areas. Title to these lands was presented to BLM at the wilderness dedication ceremony in 1985. Through the ensuing years, some 789,500 acres of state surface and subsurface ownership was acquired in exchange for some 646,900 acres of federal land. This was accomplished through 33 separate exchange packages. The state exchange program came to an abrupt halt in 1988, when the state exchange program was suspended pending resolution of a private lawsuit. In 1989, the Arizona Supreme Court ruled that the state's exchange statute was unconstitutional. An attempt to pass a corrective constitutional amendment failed in the November 1990 general election. Another attempt will be made in November 1992.

When the state obtains new constitutional exchange authority, BLM will proceed with the state exchange program. This will involve ten of the Arizona wilderness areas.

LWCF Funding Opportunity

This proposal requests \$3.6 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of private and state inholdings within Arizona Wilderness Areas. This request is based on approximate values estimated in 1992 and takes into consideration that state lands may only be acquired through exchange. Actual appraised values may vary considerably for individual parcels, depending on the exact location and on the market value at the time of negotiations. It is proposed that funding for these acquisitions be appropriated over a period of three years, with \$1.2 million appropriated each year. This would allow for a continuous, smooth management and monitoring of the acquisition program and would allow for priority parcels to be acquired as they become available.

The criteria and justification for using Land and Water Conservation Funds for acquisition of Arizona Wilderness inholdings is included in this proposal.

Real Estate Values, Present and Future

Arizona has one of the fastest growing populations in the country. Three of every four Arizona residents live in the Tucson and Phoenix metropolitan areas. As Arizona's population continues to grow, there is a growing demand for recreational opportunities and the Wilderness Areas are a prime source of this recreation. Real estate values are relatively low at this time. Should acquisition of these lands be deferred until Arizona's population increases drastically, and property values increase, property values may be well beyond available funding. In addition, the opportunity to purchase these lands may be lost if they are developed by private parties or become unavailable or too expensive.

LWCF FUNDING PROPOSAL COST ANALYSIS

<u>Wilderness Area</u>	<u>Number of Owners</u>	<u>Total Acres*</u>	<u>Estimated Values**</u>	<u>Acquisition Costs***</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>
Aravaipa Canyon	1	718	\$ 216,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 242,000
Arrastra Mountain	4	1,416	40,000 (385,000)	72,000	112,000
Cottonwood Point	5	240	155,000	50,000	205,000
Eagletail Mountains	1	2,643	(528,600)	18,000	18,000
Harcuvar Mountains	1	640	(128,000)	18,000	18,000
Hassayampa River Canyon	1	400	(480,000)	18,000	18,000
Hells Canyon	1	640	512,000	18,000	530,000
Hummingbird Springs	1	1,280	(576,000)	18,000	18,000
Mount Logan	1	40	6,000	18,000	24,000
Mount Nutt	3	310	110,000	72,000	182,000
Mount Tipton	29	1,640	850,000	464,000	1,314,000
North Maricopa Mountains	1	2,880	(64,000)	18,000	18,000
Paiute	1	30	6,000	18,000	24,000
Paria Canyon- Vermilion Cliffs	1	198	40,000	18,000	58,000
Rawhide Mountains	1	200	(50,000)	18,000	18,000
Redfield Canyon	3	3,680	281,400 (822,600)	66,000	347,400
Signal Mountain	1	990	(25,600)	18,000	18,000
Swansea	15	671	167,750	266,000	433,750
Trigo Mountains	1	41	(12,500)	18,000	18,000
Wabayuma Peak	31	1,345	201,750	496,000	697,750
Totals		20,002	2,585,900 (3,072,300)	1,728,000	4,313,900

Approximate Exchange Savings**** -\$ 713,900

TOTAL COST \$ 3,600,000

SUMMARY OF NON-FEDERAL LAND AND MINERAL RIGHTS IN ARIZONA WILDERNESS

<u>Wilderness Area</u> <u>(Acreage)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Non-federal</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>Surface</u>		<u>Subsurface</u>		<u>Fee Estate</u>	
		<u>State</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Private</u>
Aravaipa Canyon (19,410)	718		718				
Arrastra Mountain (126,760)	1,416					1,280	136
Cottonwood Point (6,500)	240		140				100
Eagletail Mountains (89,000)	2,643					2,643	
Harcuvar Mountains (25,287)	640					640	
Hassayampa River Canyon(11,840)	400	400					
Hells Canyon(9,200)	640		640				
Hummingbird Springs (30,170)	1,280					1,280	
Mount Logan(14,600)	40						40
Mount Nutt(27,530)	310						310
Mount Tipton(31,070)	1,640						1,640
North Maricopa Mountains(63,600)	2,880			2,880			
Paiute(84,700)	30						30
Paria Canyon- Vermilion Cliffs (110,000)	198						198
Rawhide Mountains (41,600)	200					200	
Redfield Canyon (6,600)	3,680	960	298			1,782	640
Signal Mountain (15,250)	990			990			
Swansea(15,755)	671		671				
Trigo Mountains (29,095)	41					41	
Wabayuma Peak (38,400)	1,345						1,345
Totals	20,002	1,360	2,467	3,870	0	7,866	4,439

PROCEDURE FOR COMPILING FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITY LIST

I. Minimum Requirements (must be met in all cases):

1. The property is (a) within the boundaries of an existing Federal conservation/recreation unit, if such boundaries are set by statute; or (b) contiguous with property now comprising a Federal conservation/recreation unit, if the unit's boundaries are administratively determined; or (c) the initial "building block" of a newly authorized federal conservation/recreation unit.
2. The property presents no known health/safety/liability problems (e.g., hazardous waste contamination, unsafe structures).
3. There is no current indication of opposition from current owner(s) to Federal acquisition of the property (condemnations may be necessary in rare instances).
4. The cost of infrastructure necessary to make the property accessible, safe, and usable by the general public does not exceed 10 percent of the estimated purchase price.

II. Ranking Criteria

Each potential acquisition which meets the minimum criteria is then scored by summing points it receives from meeting one or more of the following "ranking criteria."

The indicated number of points is awarded if the proposed acquisition would meet the definitions of each criterion listed below:

Criterion

1.a. Prevent imminent (within 2-3 years) property development that is determined by the Regional or State Director to be incompatible with the affected unit's authorized purpose(s). 50 points

b. Prevent short-to-medium term (within 4-8 years) property development that is determined by the Secretary to be incompatible with the affected unit's authorized purpose(s). 25 points

2.a. Provide multiple recreation opportunities (seven or more of the activities listed below) and is within a county with a population of one million or more. 80 points

Recreation Activities

Hiking	Camping
Picnicking	Fishing
Hunting	Swimming
Auto Touring	Off-road Vehicle Use
Skiing/Ice Skating	Snowmobiling
Bicycling	Horseback Riding
Observing Wildlife	
Boating/Canoeing/Rafting	

b. Provide multiple recreation opportunities (seven or more of the activities listed above) within 100 miles of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). 50 points

c. Provide multiple recreation opportunities (seven or more of the activities listed above) between 100 and 250 miles from an SMSA. 35 points

d. Provide limited recreation opportunities (one to six of the activities listed above) within 100 miles of an SMSA. 35 points

e. Provide limited recreation opportunities (one to six of the activities listed above) between 100 and 250 miles from an SMSA. 20 points

3.a. Preserve habitat of endangered species. 40 points

b. Preserve habitat of threatened species. 30 points

c. Preserve a recognized type of ecological community, for the purpose of promoting natural diversity. 20 points

4. Preserve a nationally-significant natural or cultural feature of a type not now represented in any federal conservation/recreation unit. 40 points

5.a. The principal benefit to be derived from the acquisition is its wetlands characteristics as defined in the Emergency Wetlands Act of 1986. 80 points

b. The property contains a wetland or riparian area that is relatively scarce or unique. 60 points

c. The property contains a wetland or riparian area that, while not scarce or unique, nevertheless provides substantial public benefit. 40 points

6.a. Includes existing infrastructure required to make property accessible to and usable by the general public and by elderly/handicapped citizens. 20 points

b. Includes existing infrastructure required to make property accessible to and usable by the general public, but not by elderly/handicapped citizens. 20 points

7. Expands a unit with a record of visitor-day growth exceeding five percent per year in at least three of the five prior years. 20 points

8. Improves manageability and efficiency of a unit. 20 points

9. Results in federal savings in acquisition costs through the use of land exchanges, donations and other alternatives to the direct purchase of a property at full value. Add five points for each estimated 20 percent savings in federal acquisition costs up to a maximum of 25 points. 5-25 points

10. Involves federal acquisition of less than full fee title to the property (e.g., purchases of scenic or conservation easements). 10 points

11. Involves significant non-federal partnership. For each non-federal partner (state, local, private) contributing significant resources ("significant" - at least 25 percent of acquisition, development, or management dollars), add 5 points, up to a maximum of 15 points. 5-15 points

12. Provides a Federal Land Management Agency with an opportunity, judged by the appropriate Assistant Secretary, to be necessary to substantially further the goals of a Presidential, Departmental, or Bureau Management by Objectives and to be essential to the fulfillment of the agency's mission. (Each agency will rank their 20 highest priority projects which implement their Management by Objectives and mission in descending order. The first priority project will be awarded 150 points, the second 142.5, the third 135, and so on.) 7.5-150 points

Ranking criteria listed under a single number (e.g., "1.a.," "1.b.") are mutually exclusive; points may not be awarded for more than one. For example, a proposed acquisition may score 40 points for meeting criterion 3.a., but cannot score 70 points for meeting both criteria 3.a. and 3.b.

Each property proposed for acquisition would normally be scored separately. However, if several related properties were proposed for purchase as a group to optimize use of funds, the group could be assigned a composite score (e.g., the criteria could be applied and a score assigned to the Forest Service Lake Tahoe project or the Park Service Santa Monica Mountains project as a whole).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LWCF CRITERIA

PROJECT RANKING SHEET

PROJECT NAME: ARIZONA WILDERNESS
STATE: ARIZONA

I. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

1. A (a) Designated Wilderness Areas
B
C
2. No known health/safety/liability problems
3. No known opposition from current owner(s)
4. Infrastructure costs would not exceed 10 percent

II. RANKING CRITERIA

	<u>POINTS AVAILABLE</u>	<u>POINTS ALLOCATED</u>
1. A Prevent Mining/Roads/Range Improvements/ Subdivision of property	(50)	<u>50</u>
B	(25)	
2. A	(80)	
B Multiple Recreation Opportunities within Phoenix SMSA, Tucson SMSA	(50)	<u>50</u>
C	(35)	
D	(35)	
E	(20)	
3. A Endangered species including bald eagle, peregrine falcon, etc.	(40)	<u>40</u>
B	(30)	
C	(20)	
4. One-of-a-Kind, First Sonoran desert wilderness designation, congressionally designated Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990	(40)	<u>40</u>
5. A	(80)	
B Wetland/Riparian areas scarce and unique to the Arizona desert	(60)	<u>60</u>
C	(40)	
6. A	(20)	
B Infrastructure-property accessible by general public	(20)	<u>20</u>
7. Average 10 percent visitor-day growth per year	(20)	<u>20</u>
8. Improve management of wilderness area	(20)	<u>20</u>
9. Results in federal savings in acquisition costs through use of exchanges, donations	(5-25)	<u>5</u>
10. Acquisition of some tracts by conservation easement	(10)	<u>10</u>
11. Significant non-federal partnerships	(5-15)	<u>5</u>

Total Points (Items 1-11) 320

12. Bureauwide Priority (7.5-150)

ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT





Cottonwood Point Wilderness Area



Mount Logan Wilderness Area



Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Area



View of property on Virgin River in Paiute Wilderness Area



COTTONWOOD POINT WILDERNESS

Revised 1984

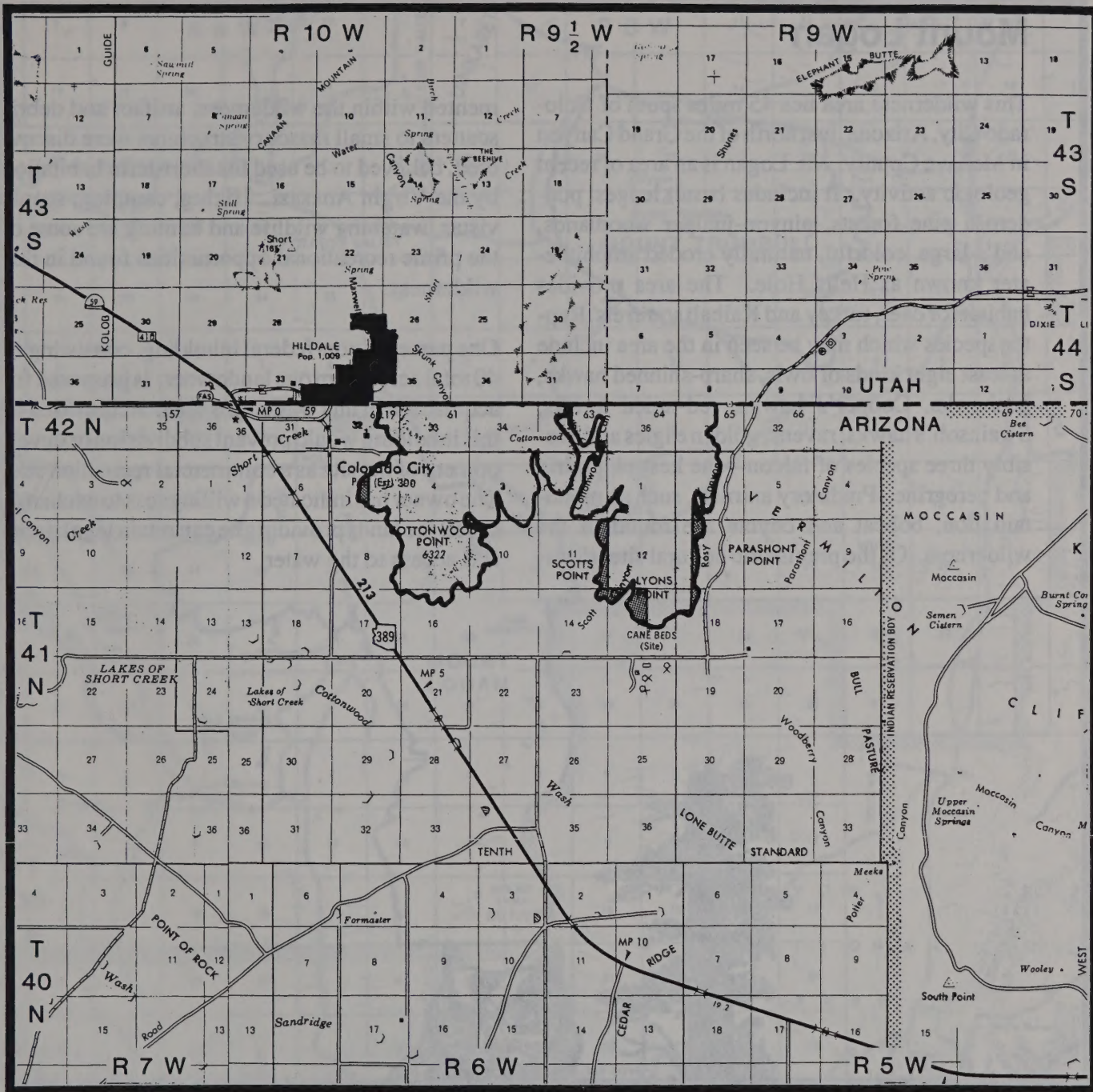
Cottonwood Point

This wilderness area is just east of Colorado City, Arizona, in Mohave County. Cottonwood Point Wilderness is contiguous to the Canaan Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Utah. The wilderness contains 1,000-foot-high, multicolored Navajo sandstone cliffs, small wooded canyons, and craggy pinnacles. Pinyon and juniper woodlands cover much of the wilderness in association with sagebrush. Willow and cottonwood are found in the wetter canyons. Small riparian areas occur as a result of water flow from springs and is one of the best riparian zones on the Arizona Strip. At least 20 species of birds of prey are likely to be found within the wilderness as permanent or part-time residents. Peregrine falcon, an endangered species, nests in cliff areas on the Arizona Strip and in Zion National Park, and though undocumented,

may nest along the Vermilion Cliffs in this region. Mule deer, coyote, bobcat, and mountain lion use the area. Archaic, Anasazi and Paiute cultural properties are known to occur in the Colorado City-Cane Beds area. Some areas of the wilderness are quite susceptible to archaeological site vandalism. Recreation opportunities in the wilderness include hunting and trapping, day hiking, photography, watching wildlife and sightseeing.

Five parcels of non-federal inholdings from five landowners, consisting of 240 total acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of these inholdings would prevent potential subdivision and development of the properties. Some owners have expressed an interest in either exchange or sale of their property.

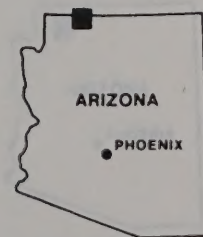




U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

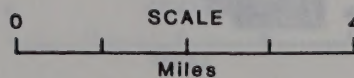
COTTONWOOD POINT WILDERNESS

- WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREA



LOCATION MAP

Basemap © ADOT



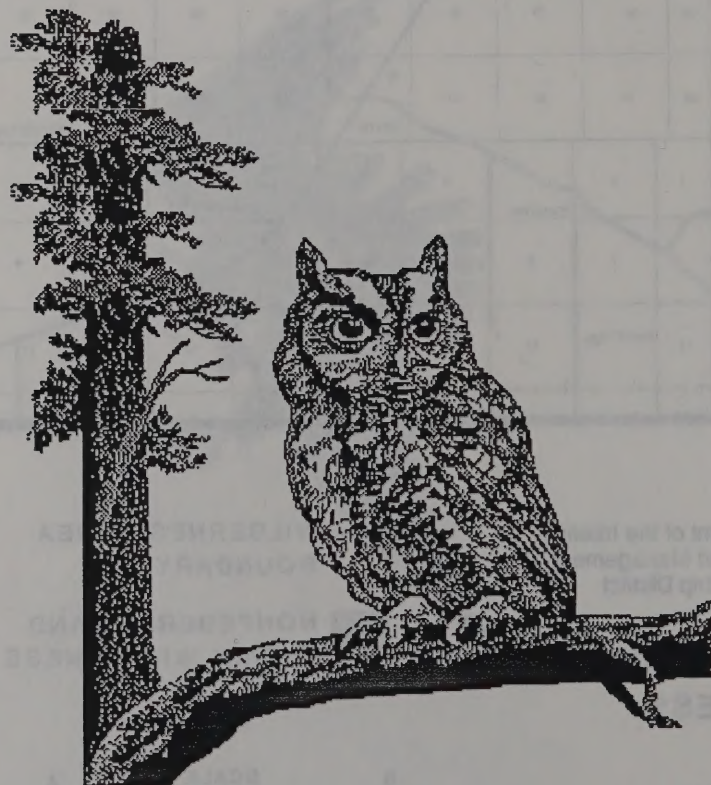
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Mount Logan

This wilderness area lies 45 miles south of Colorado City, Arizona, just north of the Grand Canyon in Mohave County. Mt. Logan is an area of recent geologic activity. It includes basalt ledges, ponderosa pine forests, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and a large, colorful, naturally eroded amphitheater known as Hells Hole. The area provides habitat for deer, turkey and Kaibab squirrels. Raptor species which may be seen in the area include at least eight kinds of owls, sharp-shinned hawks, goshawks, Cooper's hawks, red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, ravens, golden eagles and possibly three species of falcon—the kestrel, prairie and peregrine. Predatory animals, such as mountain lion, bobcat and coyote are found in the wilderness. Of the prehistoric cultural sites docu-

mented within the wilderness, artifact and debris scatters to small masonry structures were discovered, believed to be used for short-term habitation by the Virgin Anasazi. Hiking, camping, scenic vistas, watching wildlife and hunting are some of the prime recreational opportunities found in this wilderness.

One parcel of non-federal inholding, consisting of 40 total acres from one landowner, is proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of this inholding would prevent subdivision or development of the site as a commercial recreation site. The owner has indicated a willingness to exchange or sell the lands providing he can retain legal rights and access to the water.



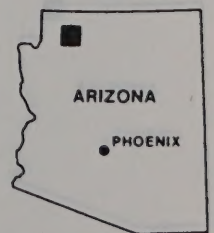


U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

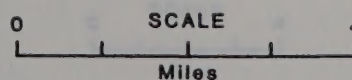
MOUNT TRUMBULL WILDERNESS MOUNT LOGAN WILDERNESS

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREA



LOCATION MAP



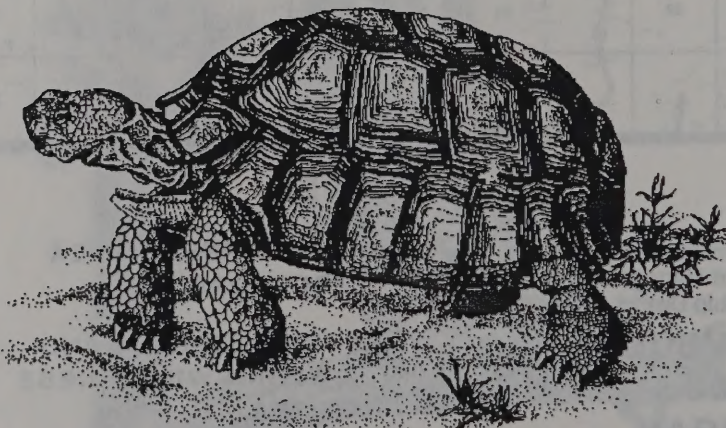
1992

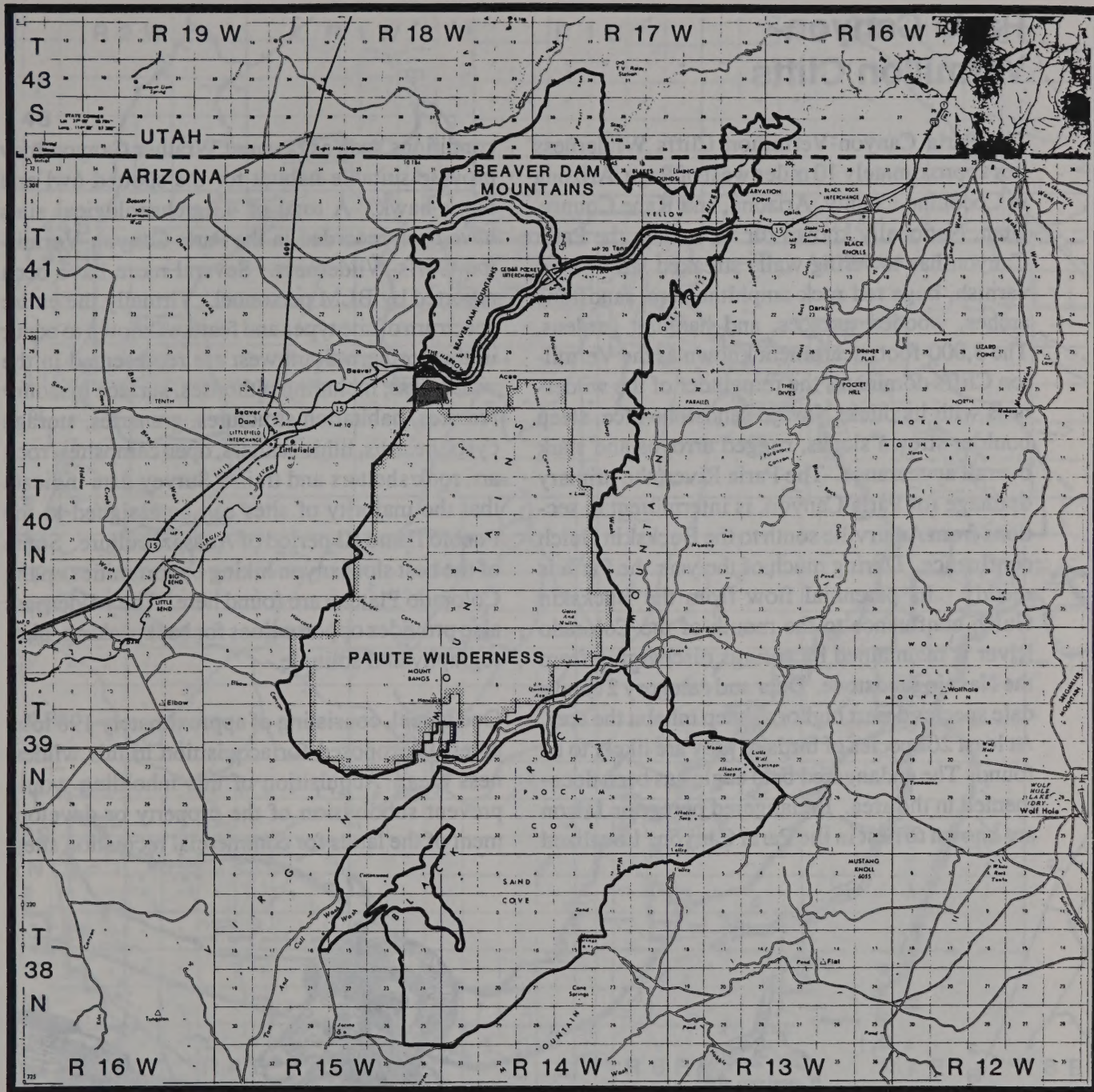
Paiute

Paiute wilderness area, which is several miles southwest of St. George, Utah, in Mohave County, dominates the northwest portion of the Arizona Strip. It is separated from the Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness by Interstate 15. The Virgin Mountains form the backbone of this area rising over 5,600 feet from the desert floor. The Virgin River is the primary drainage for the area and is intermittent through part of the area just above The Narrows. Continued normal flow of the Virgin River is considered to be an important wilderness value. Mt. Bangs, the highest peak in the area at 8,012 feet, provides a commanding view of the area and the Basin and Range country to the west. The area's vegetation varies, ranging from ponderosa on top of Mt. Banks, through pinyon forests, to scrub oak and sagebrush, and at the area's perimeter, Joshua trees, yucca and barrel cactus. These ecotypes host over 250 animal species in-

cluding mule deer, mountain lion, category 2 candidate species desert bighorn sheep and desert tortoise. Numerous archaeological and historic cultural sites are known to exist in the area. Predicted cultural site types include lithic and ceramic scatters from the Archaic Period as well as more recent types such as Anasazi and Basketmaker cultures. Evidence of dwellings and other structures has also been reported. The deep canyons have several beautiful and secret places with water which attract campers and backpackers as well as hunters, sightseers, river runners and picnickers.

One parcel, consisting of 30 acres, is proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of this inholding, which supplies frontage to two sides of Interstate Highway 15, would prevent potential commercial development of the lands.





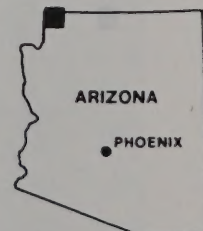
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

BEAVER DAM MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS PAIUTE WILDERNESS

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREA

0 SCALE 4
Miles



LOCATION MAP

1992

Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs

The Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness lies approximately 10 miles west of Page, Arizona in Coconino County, Arizona, and Kane County, Utah. Nationally known for its beauty, the Paria Canyon has towering walls streaked with desert varnish, huge red rock amphitheaters, sandstone arches, wooded terraces, and hanging gardens. The 3,000-foot escarpment known as the Vermilion Cliffs dominates the remainder of the wilderness with its thick, Navajo sandstone face, steep boulder-strewn slopes, rugged arroyos and stark overall appearance. The Paria River, the primary drainage for Paria Canyon, is intermittent in sections from Adairville south to the Buckskin Gulch confluence. During much of the year the Paria is muddy. Its perennial flow from the Buckskin Gulch confluence to the mouth of the Colorado River is maintained by springs discharging from the Navajo sandstone. Deer and category 2 candidate species desert bighorn sheep inhabit the area. At least 20 species of birds of prey are likely to be found. The endangered bald eagle has been documented in the area. Endangered peregrine falcon are known to nest in the Paria Canyon. Localized

conditions such as occur at Wrather Canyon may provide suitable habitat for the spotted owl and black hawk. A total of 43 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness. Several more have been reported by BLM personnel. Virtually the entire spectrum of site types and features known to occur in the northern Southwest are represented in the wilderness, including pithouses, surface masonry features, habitation structures, granaries, storage cists, hearths, lithic scatters, open campsites, rock art, rock shelters and trails. Survey data indicate that the majority of sites can be assigned to the Pueblo II and III period of Anasazi culture. Some of the best slot canyon hiking opportunities on the Colorado Plateau are found here. The wilderness also provides opportunities for backpacking, photography and solitude.

One parcel, consisting of approximately 198 total acres, is proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of this inholding would prevent subdivision of the property or development of the lands for commercial recreation sites.



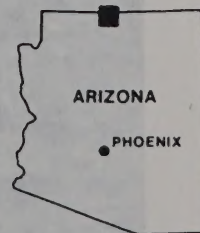


U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

PARIA CANYON - VERMILION CLIFFS WILDERNESS

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA

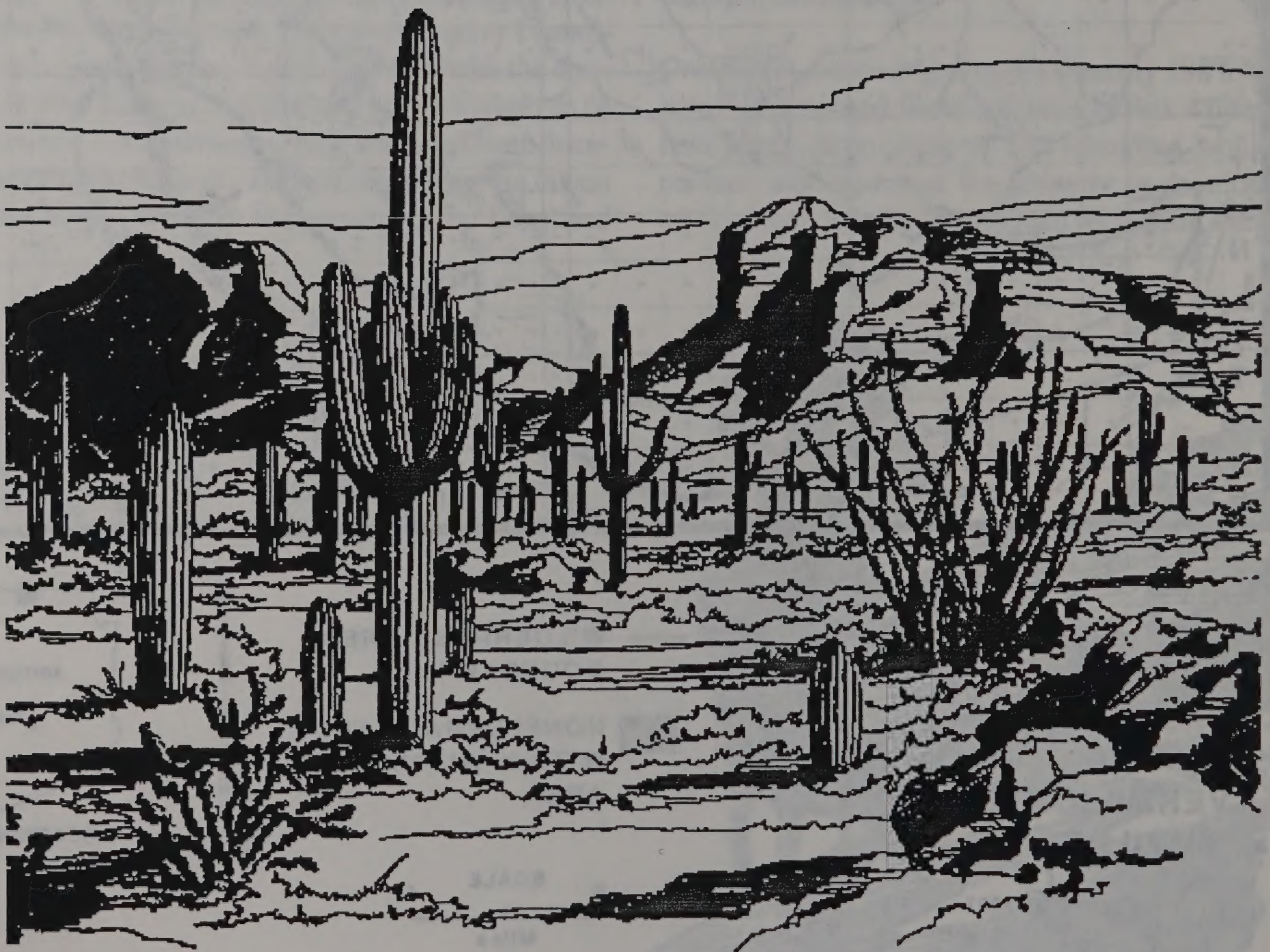


LOCATION MAP

0 SCALE 4
Miles

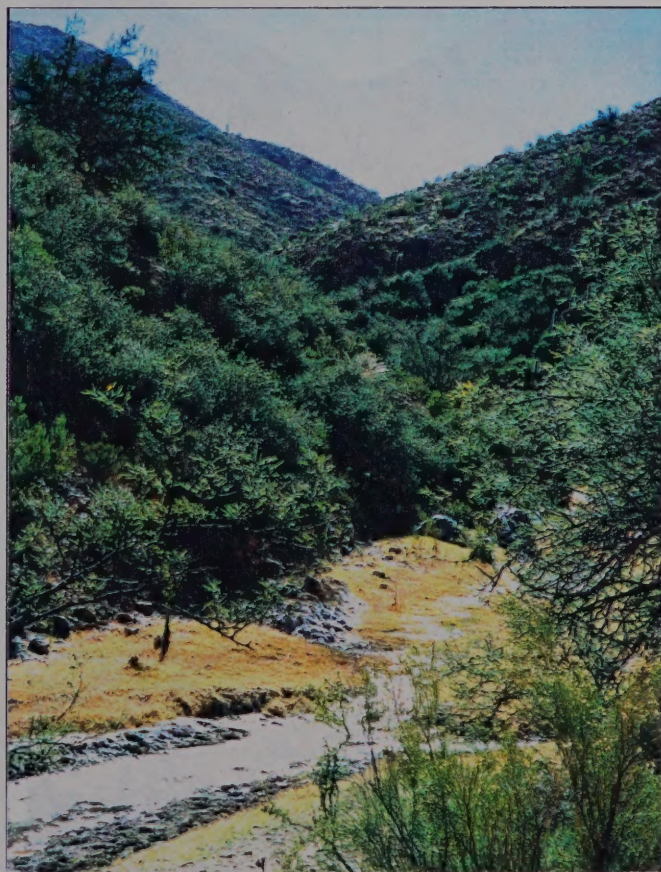
1992

PHOENIX DISTRICT





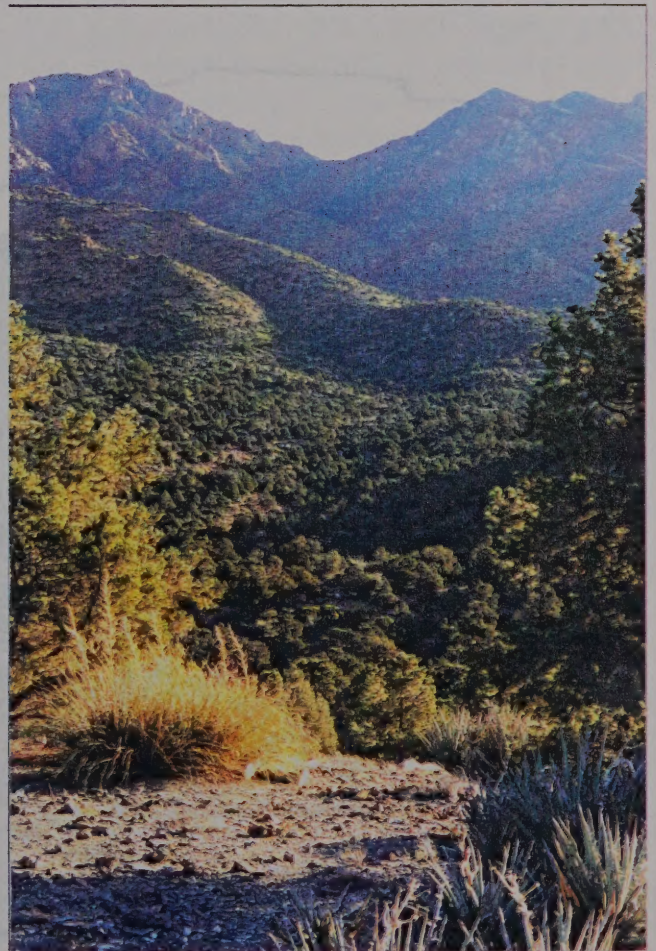
Arrastra Mountain
Wilderness Area



Hells Canyon
Wilderness Area



Wabayuma Peak Wilderness Area



Mount Tipton
Wilderness Area

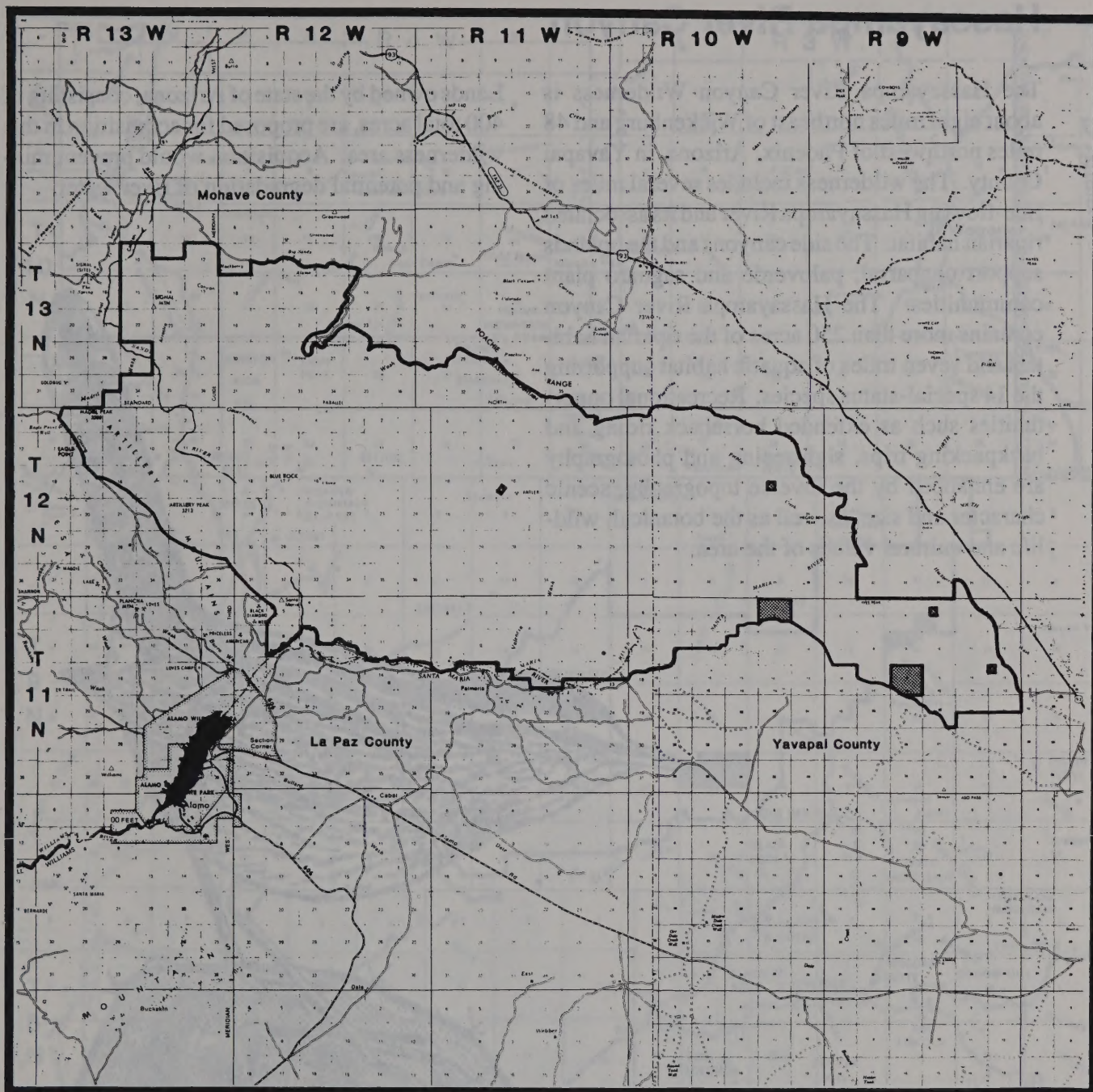
Arrastra Mountain

Arrastra Mountain Wilderness is located in Mohave, Yavapai and La Paz counties, 100 miles northwest of Phoenix and 70 miles southeast of Kingman, Arizona. This sprawling wild land encompasses imposing landscapes and unique natural features. The Poachie Range, which trends northwest-southeast through the north-central portion of the wilderness, rises to almost 5,000 feet. The gradual southern slopes of the range are interrupted by several isolated volcanic plugs and numerous drainages, several of which have been deeply incised into a bright orange mudstone. The western and southern portions of the wilderness encompass more than 20 miles of the ephemeral Big Sandy and Santa Maria rivers. West of the Big Sandy River, the Artillery Mountains are dominated by the striking red artillery Peak, a 1,200-foot tall volcanic plug. The east side of the wilderness contains the uniquely pristine Peoples Canyon. Several springs here maintain a two-mile-long, wetland chain of deep, interconnecting pools densely shaded by hundreds of sycamores, willows, and cottonwoods. Three endangered species have been identified in this wilderness area including the bald eagle, peregrine falcon and the Gila topminnow. Large tracts of desert tortoise and desert bighorn sheep habitat and habitat for 18

other special-status species are present. Scenic vistas of the Sonoran Desert and diverse plant types enhance wilderness values. The concentration of six major plant communities, representing both Sonoran and Mohave Desert plants, provides unusual ecological diversity. Archaeological values include petroglyphs and other evidence of use by early Indians. Both prehistoric and historic resources are found. Eight of the 29 recorded sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These eight significant sites include two temporary camps, a seasonal camp with hearth and sleeping circles, two lithic scatters, a large petroglyph site and two rockshelter sites. This large area has been used to an increasing extent for day hiking excursions and extended overnight backpacking trips.

Four landowners, including the state of Arizona, hold five parcels of non-federal inholdings, consisting of 1,416 total acres which are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of these inholdings would provide managed access to the wilderness area and would prevent mineral development, unsightly private roads and residential subdivision around rare and fragile riparian areas.





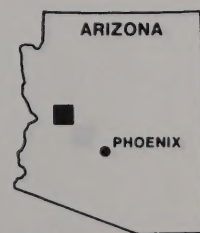
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Phoenix District

ARRASTRA MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA

SCALE
0 4
Miles



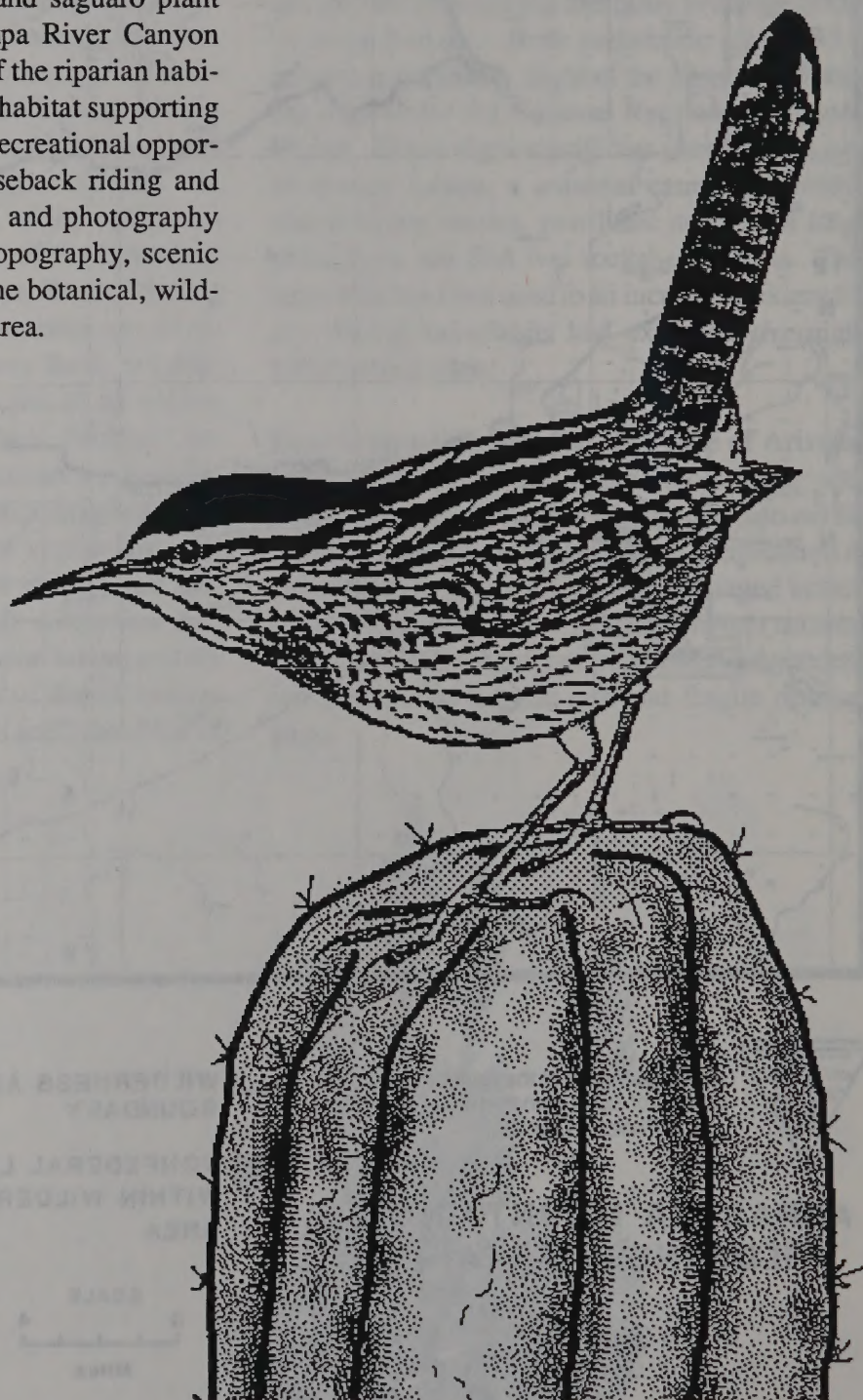
LOCATION MAP

1990

Hassayampa River Canyon

The Hassayampa River Canyon Wilderness is about eight miles northeast of Wickenburg and 48 miles northwest of Phoenix, Arizona, in Yavapai County. The wilderness includes several miles of free-flowing Hassayampa River and its associated riparian habitat. The side canyons and the uplands support chaparral, paloverde and saguaro plant communities. The Hassayampa River Canyon contains more than 250 acres of the riparian habitats and seven miles of aquatic habitat supporting the 14 special-status species. Recreational opportunities such as extended horseback riding and backpacking trips, sightseeing and photography are enhanced by the diverse topography, scenic character and size, as well as the botanical, wildlife and cultural values of the area.

Lands owned by the state of Arizona, consisting of 400 total acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition would prevent mining and potential degradation of river water.





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Phoenix District

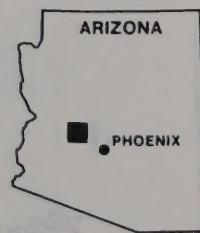
HASSAYAMPA RIVER CANYON WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY

▨ NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA

0 SCALE 4
Miles



LOCATION MAP

1990

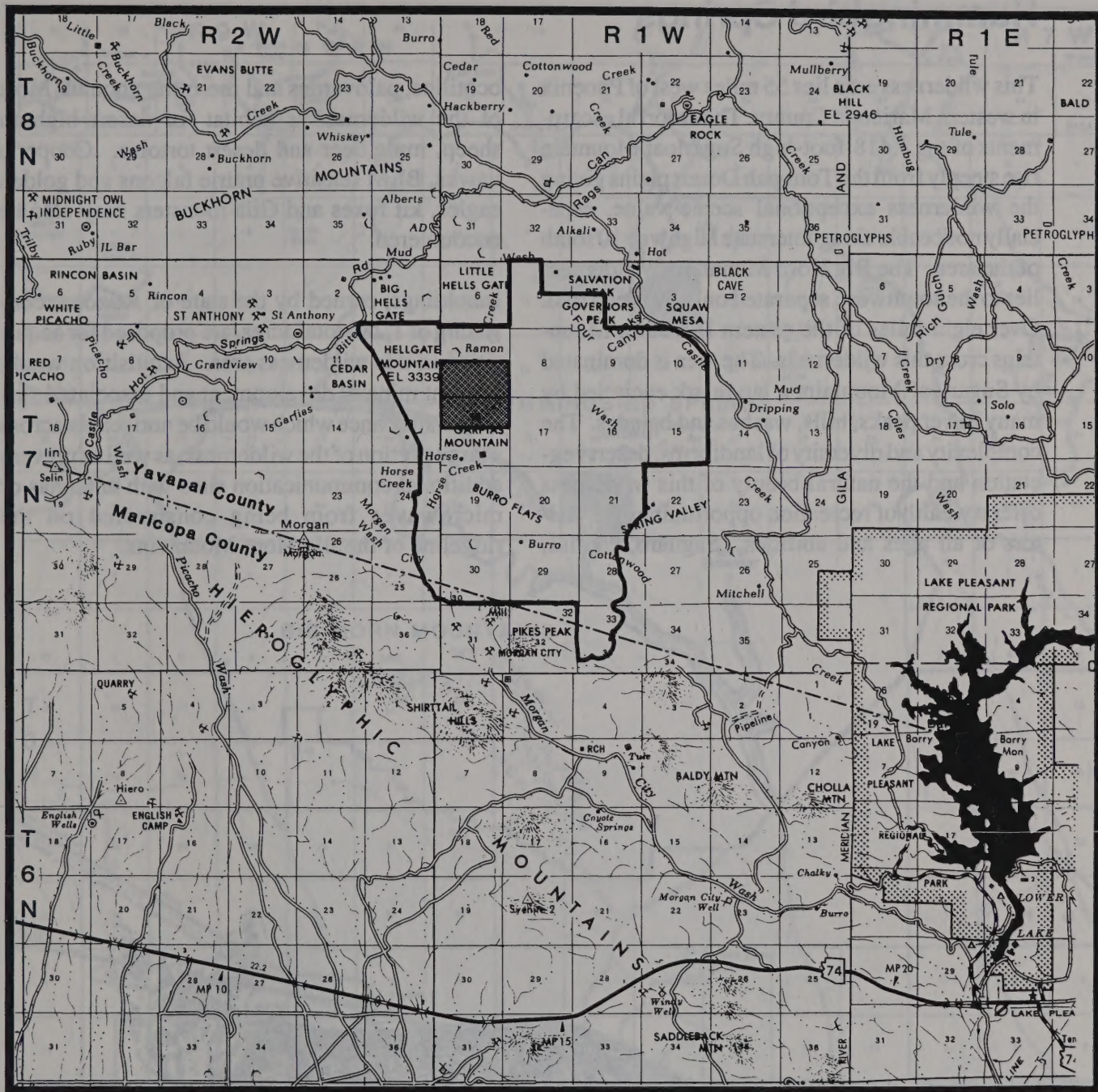
Hells Canyon

Hells Canyon Wilderness lies 25 miles northwest of Phoenix, Arizona, in Maricopa and Yavapai counties. Consisting of a scenic portion of the Hieroglyphic Mountain Range, the most prominent peaks are Garfias Mountain, elevation 3,381 feet, and Hellgate Mountain, elevation 3,339 feet. Other peaks, most over 3,000 feet in elevation, encircle Burro Flats, effectively isolating the flats from the surrounding countryside. Most of the wilderness is covered by Sonoran desert shrub vegetation-saguaro, paloverde, barrel cactus, ocotillo and desert grasses. Several mountains with cliffs offer climbing, and the canyons offer opportunities for hiking and sightseeing. Primitive camping spots are abundant and plants, animals

and geology provide photographic and viewing opportunities. A large prehistoric village was recorded in Hells Canyon. Associated with the ruins are large inventories of ceramic, chipped stone and ground stone. Evidence indicates the site dates to approximately 1100 AD and was possibly Yuman culture.

One parcel, consisting of 640 acres, is proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of this inholding would prevent the requirement for BLM to provide access to the private inholding and would provide a consolidation of ownership for efficient management of the wilderness area.



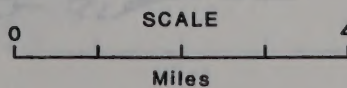


U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Phoenix District

HELLS CANYON WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA



LOCATION MAP

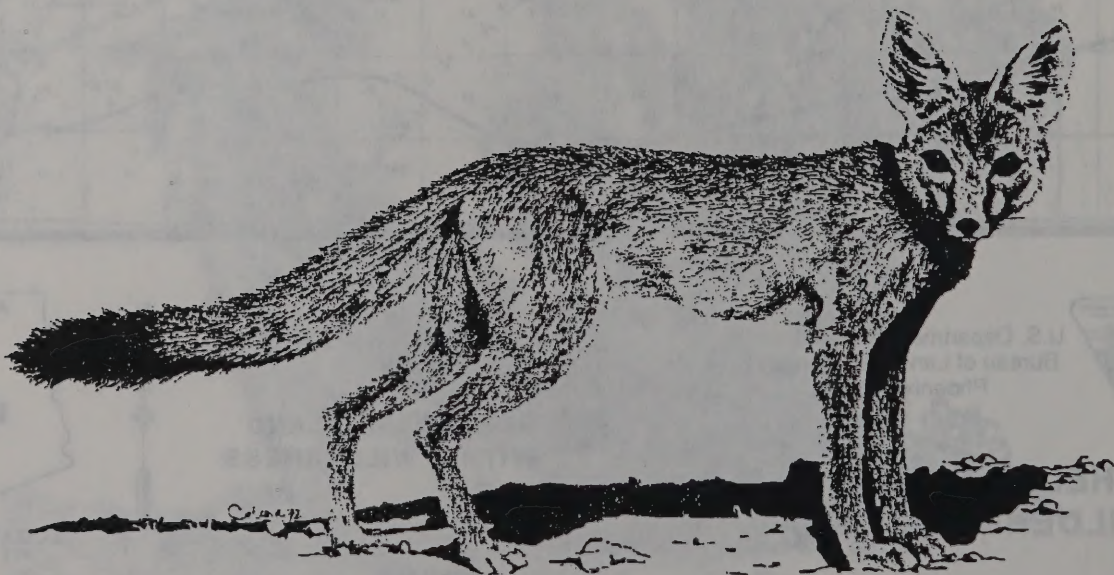
1990

Hummingbird Springs

This wilderness area lies 55 miles west of Phoenix in western Maricopa County. The colorful escarpments of the 3,418-foot-high Sugarloaf Mountain rise steeply from the Tonopah Desert plains giving the wilderness exceptional scenic value, especially noticeable along Interstate Highway 10 south of the area. The Big Horn Mountains Wilderness lies to the southwest, separated only by a jeep trail. Over eight miles of the eastern Big Horn Mountains cross this wilderness. The area is dominated by Sugarloaf Mountain, a landmark encircled by many lower peaks, hills, washes and bajadas. The complexity and diversity of landforms, desert vegetation and the natural beauty of this wilderness offer a wealth of recreation opportunities for visitors of all ages and abilities. Saguaro, chollas,

ocotillos, paloverdes and mesquite abound. Most of the wilderness is habitat for desert bighorn sheep, mule deer and desert tortoise. Cooper's hawks, BLM sensitive prairie falcons and golden eagles, kit foxes and Gila monsters may also be encountered.

Inholdings, owned by the state of Arizona, consisting of 1,280 total acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition would prevent mineral development and associated surface disturbance which would be noticeable across a large portion of the wilderness, as well as prevent additional communication sites with antennas or microwaves from being constructed on the ridgeline of the Big Horn Mountains.



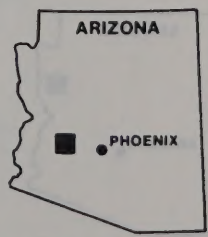
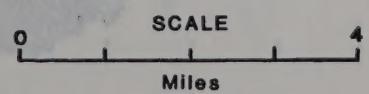


U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Phoenix District

HUMMINGBIRD SPRINGS & BIG HORN MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREA



LOCATION MAP

1990

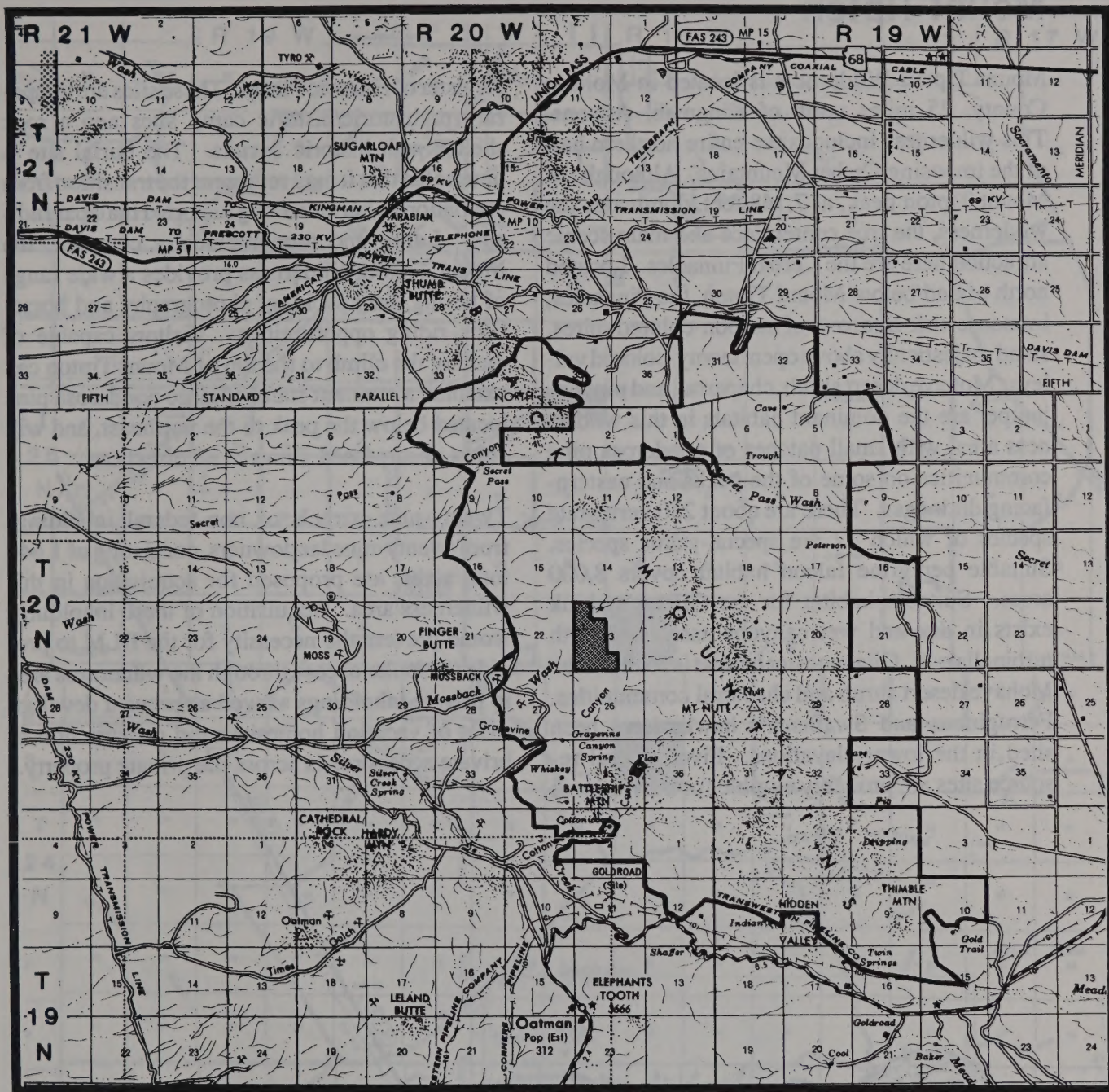
Mount Nutt

Mount Nutt Wilderness area is located in Mohave County, 15 miles west of Kingman, Arizona, and 12 miles east of Bullhead City, Arizona. This wilderness encompasses an eight-mile-long stretch of the central, and highest, portion of the Black Mountains. Nutt Mountain, at 5,216 feet, presides over a colorful and wild terrain. Along the main ridgeline, prominent mesas have been cut into a series of steep, mazelike canyons. Outward from the main ridgeline, numerous huge volcanic plugs ring the entire wilderness. This wilderness is home to over 100 desert bighorn sheep, and is classified as critical bighorn sheep habitat due to its importance as a lambing area. Numerous springs sustain small oases of large cottonwoods, willows and oaks. Hiking, camping, hunting, photography and rock scrambling opportunities

are varied and challenging. This wilderness area provides excellent opportunities for geological sightseeing because of the variety of landforms and the variety of volcanic rocks. Andesite, rhyolite, tuffs and agglomerates form scenic mesas, buttes, spires, windows and other impressive rock features.

Three parcels of non-federal inholdings from three landowners, consisting of 310 total acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of these inholdings would prevent the requirement for BLM to provide access to the private inholdings and would prevent potential subdivision and development within the wilderness area.



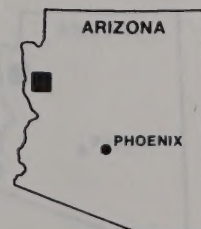


U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Phoenix District

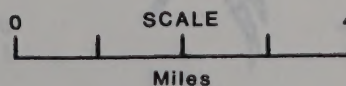
MOUNT NUTT WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA



LOCATION MAP



1990

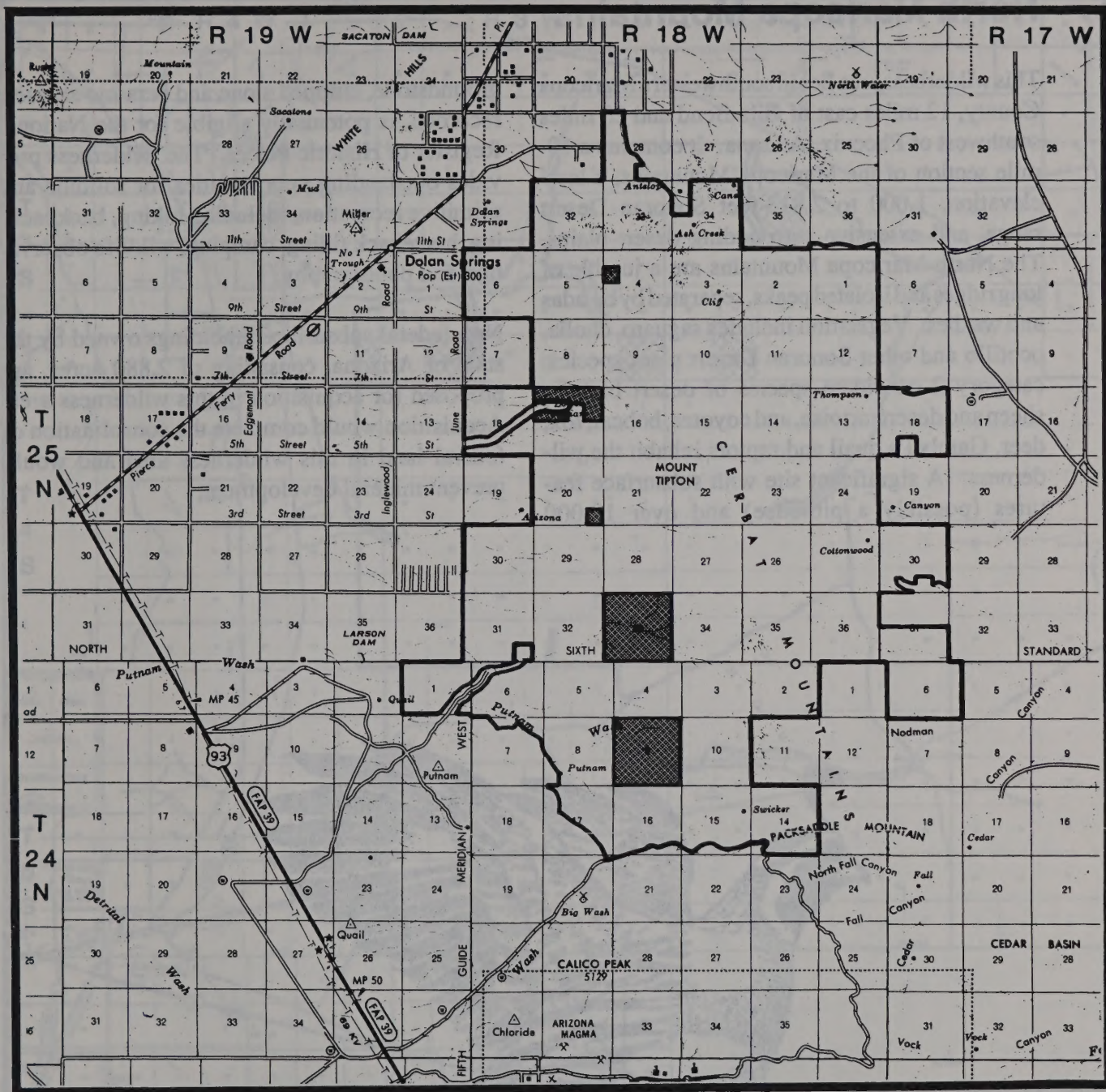
Mount Tipton

Mount Tipton Wilderness is located in Mohave County, 25 miles north of Kingman, Arizona. This wilderness includes the entire northern half of the imposing Cerbat Mountains. Although the Mount Tipton peak, at 7,148 feet, dominates the wilderness, the true centerpiece and main scenic attraction here are the Cerbat Pinnacles. Located north of and below Mount Tipton, the Pinnacles, immense tusk-like rows of maroon-colored spires, stand majestically above open, tawny-colored valleys. Mohave desert shrub, chaparral, and pinyon-juniper are the dominant habitats in this wilderness area, with small patches of ponderosa pine communities on some of the peaks and eastern-facing drainages. There are about 230 vertebrate species of which 17 are special-status species. Suitable peregrine falcon habitat covers 8,000 acres. Suitable habitat for the Gilbert's skink exists in dry and wet canyons associated with turbinella oak. Gila monster habitat is found in the Mohave desert shrub and chaparral communities. Ferruginous and Swainson's hawks have been sited in the lower elevations. Five cultural resource sites are probably eligible for the National

Register of Historic Places. These sites are temporary prehistoric/historic camp sites and a rock shelter with historic burials. The burial site is unusual in that it may represent the transition from cremation to burial among historic Hualapai Indians. Large and topographically complex, the Mount Tipton Wilderness provides a wide range of hiking, backpacking, photography and horse-back riding opportunities. Visitors capable of making the climb to the top of Mount Tipton can examine a remnant stand of large ponderosa pine located below the peak to the northeast, and will enjoy unsurpassed views in all directions.

Twenty-nine parcels of non-federal inholdings from twenty-nine landowners, consisting of 1,640 total acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of these inholdings would prevent the necessity for the BLM to provide vehicular access through the wilderness area to private inholdings as well as prevent development of vacation homesites and construction of private access roads across the private property.



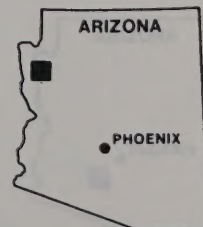


U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Phoenix District

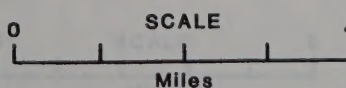
MOUNT TIPTON WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA



LOCATION MAP



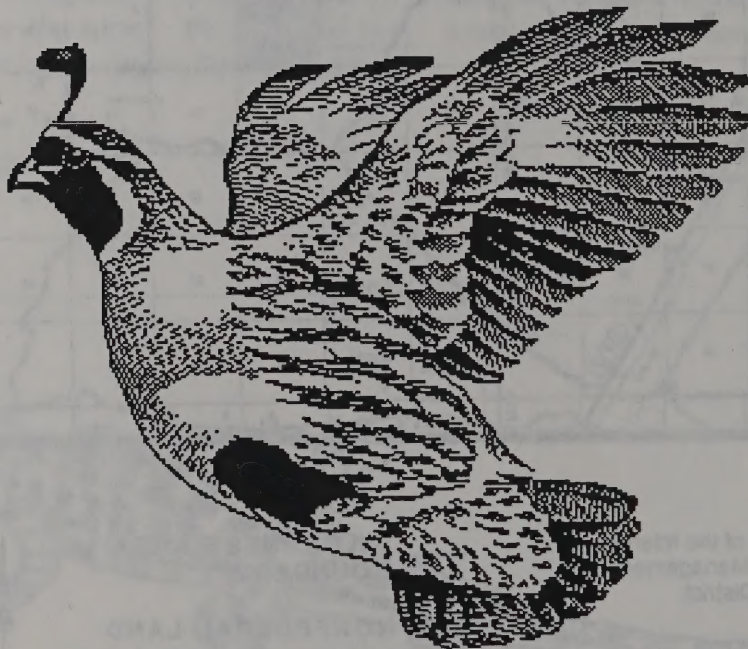
1990

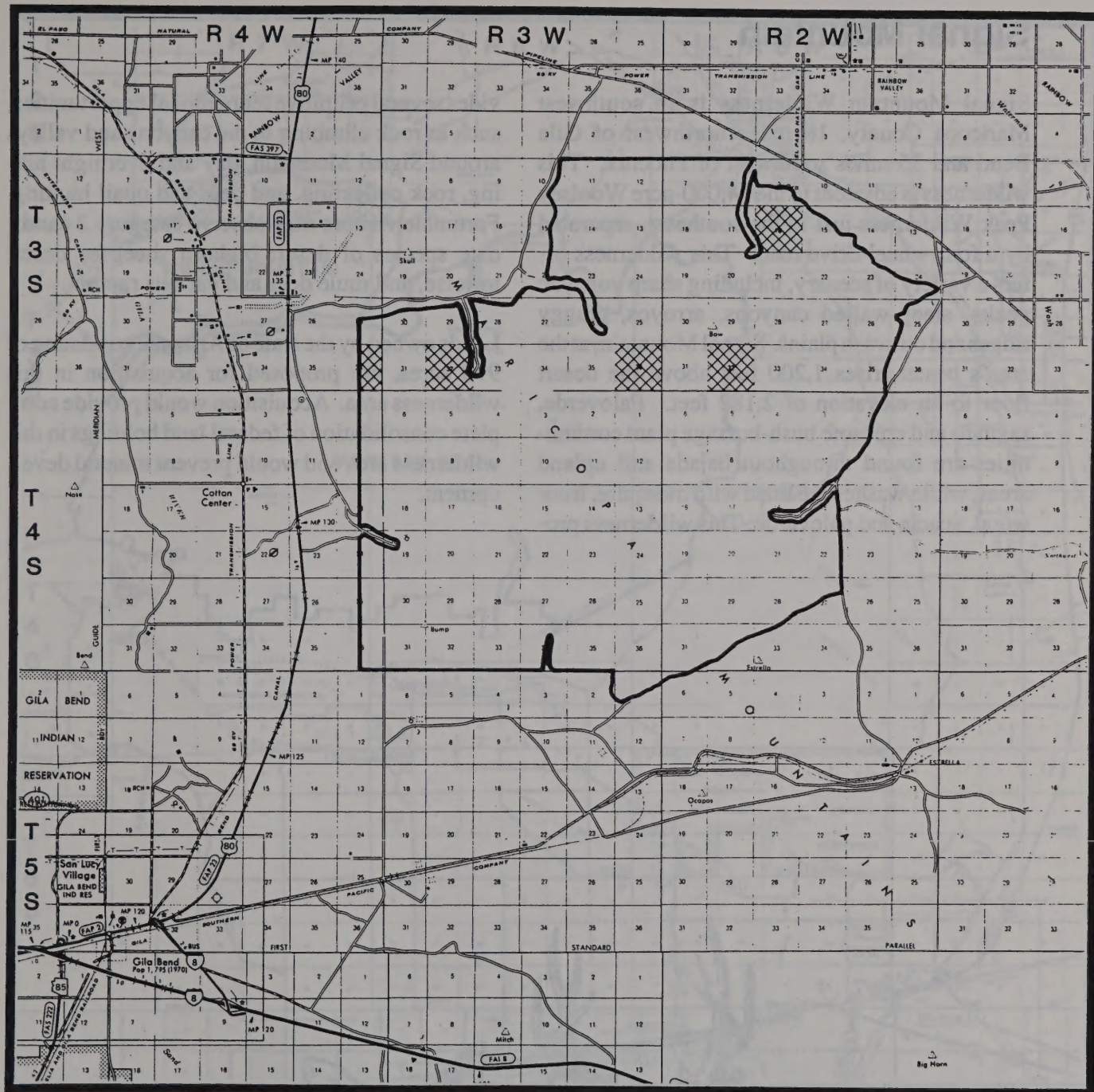
North Maricopa Mountains

This wilderness area lies in southwestern Maricopa County, 12 miles east of Gila Bend and 20 miles southwest of Phoenix, Arizona. It contains a 10-mile section of the Maricopa Mountains, a low-elevation, 1,000 to 2,813-foot Sonoran Desert range, and extensive surrounding desert plains. The North Maricopa Mountains are a jumble of long ridges and isolated peaks, separated by bajadas and washes. Vegetation includes saguaro, cholla, ocotillo and other Sonoran Desert plant species. category 2 candidate species of desert bighorn sheep and desert tortoise, and coyotes, bobcat, fox, deer, Gambel's quail and raptors inhabit the wilderness. A significant site with subsurface features (possibly a pithouse) and over 10,000

groundstone, chipped stone and ceramic artifacts recorded, is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The wilderness provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping, wildlife observation and photography.

Non-federal subsurface inholdings owned by the state of Arizona, consisting of 2,880 acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition would complete the consolidation of federal land in this wilderness area and would prevent mineral development.





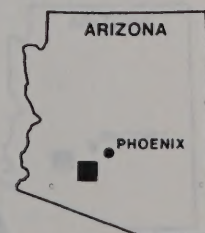
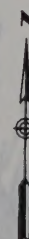
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Phoenix District

NORTH MARICOPA MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL
SUBSURFACE ONLY
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA

0 SCALE 5
Miles



LOCATION MAP

1990

Signal Mountain

Signal Mountain Wilderness is in southwest Maricopa County, 18 miles northwest of Gila Bend and 35 miles southwest of Phoenix. This wilderness is adjacent to the 64,000-acre Woolsey Peak Wilderness just to the southeast, separated by a four-wheel-drive road. This wilderness offers a variety of scenery, including sharp volcanic peaks, steep-walled canyons, arroyos, craggy ridges and outwash plains. Signal Mountain, at the area's center, rises 1,200 feet above the desert floor to an elevation of 2,182 feet. Paloverde, saguaro and creosote bush-bursage plant communities are found throughout bajada and upland areas, while washes are lined with mesquite, ironwood, acacia and paloverde. This wilderness pro-

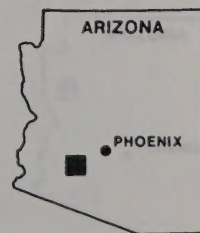
vides several primitive recreational opportunities, such as rock climbing in the canyons and valleys around Signal Mountain, day and overnight hiking, rock collecting, and deer and quail hunting. Fortunate visitors may observe category 2 candidate species of desert bighorn sheep or desert tortoise, and mule deer and various raptors.

Lands owned by the state of Arizona, consisting of 990 acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition would provide complete consolidation of federal land holdings in this wilderness area and would prevent mineral development.





Basemap © ADOT



A horizontal scale bar with the word "SCALE" centered above it and "Miles" centered below it. The bar has tick marks at intervals of 1 mile, labeled 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

49

Wabayuma Peak

Wabayuma Peak Wilderness area is located in Mohave County, 20 miles southeast of Kingman, Arizona. This wilderness is dominated by the 7,601-foot Wabayuma Peak. A series of massive ridges that extend from the peak in a semicircle to the north, south and west, plunge nearly 5,000 feet to the desert floor below. This extensive elevation change accomodates a broad spectrum of ecosystem, a mixture of Sonoran and Mohave Desert vegetation. The lower reaches of the wilderness contain ponderosa pine forests on the mountain summits. The sheer size and scale of the rugged terrain guarantee a variety of challenging and interesting hikes, backpacking trips, horseback riding and nature study, and encourages extended overnight camping. Visitors can travel through desert shrub and ponderosa pine in one day and are afforded the opportunity for exceptional botanical and wildlife sightseeing within a relatively small geographical area. Three important and sensitive wildlife habitats (ponderosa pine-Gambel oak,

chaparral and riparian) permit visitors to observe up to 12 rare special-status wildlife species. The Hualapai Mexican vole occurs and is presently state-listed and proposed for federal listing as an endangered species. Other significant wildlife are elk, state-listed Gilbert's skink, and BLM sensitive species including the goshawk, golden eagle, sharp-skinned hawk and merlin. The perennial springs support a diversity of perennial grasses.

Thirty-one parcels of non-federal inholdings from thirty-one different landowners, consisting of 1,345 total acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of these inholdings would prevent development of vacation homesites and construction of private access across private lands, and would eliminate the requirement for BLM to provide access across the wilderness area to private inholdings. In one instance, a 40-acre spiritual retreat is proposed to be developed by a private landowner.






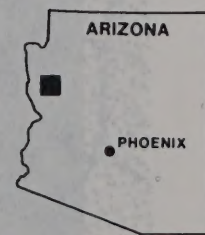
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Phoenix District

WABAYUMA PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY

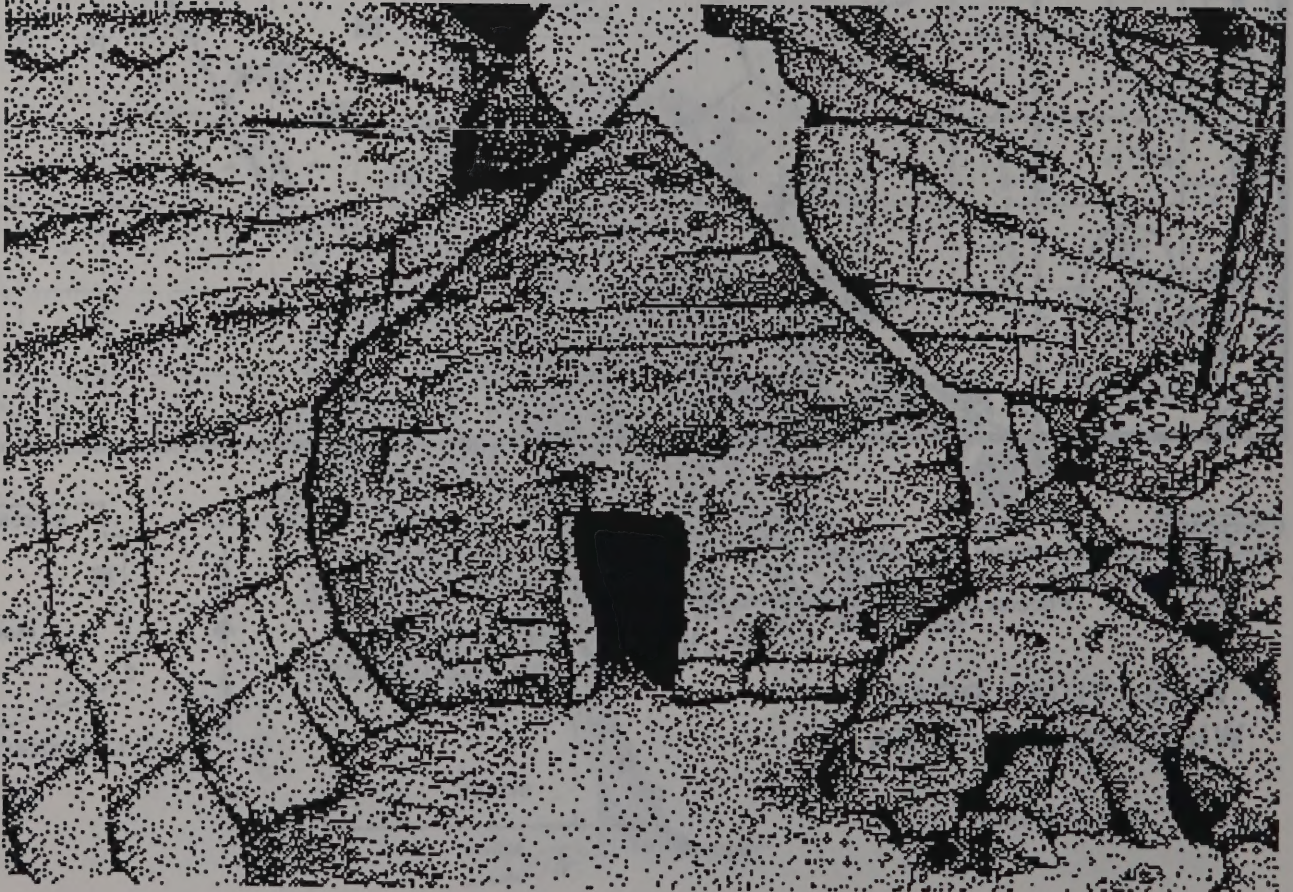
 NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA

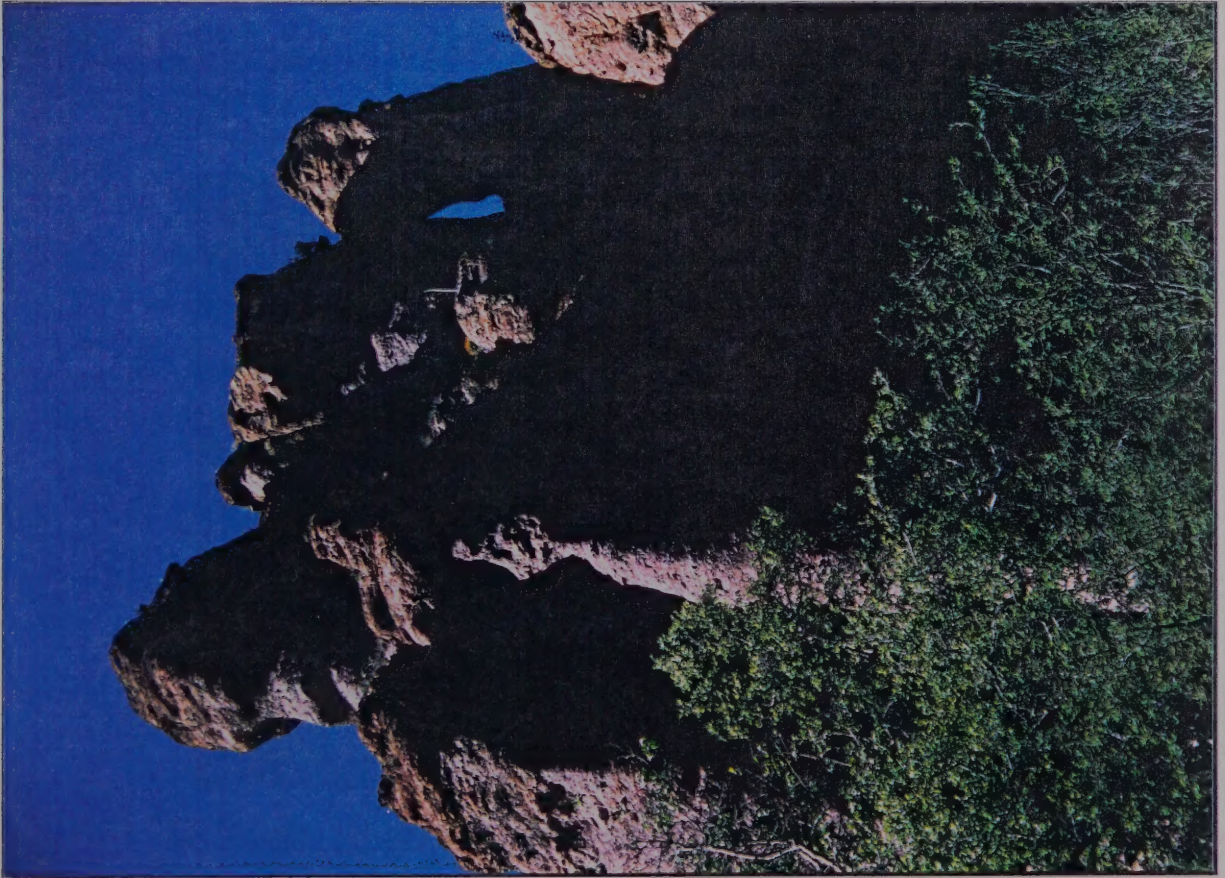


LOCATION MAP

1990

SAFFORD DISTRICT





Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area



Redfield Canyon Wilderness Area



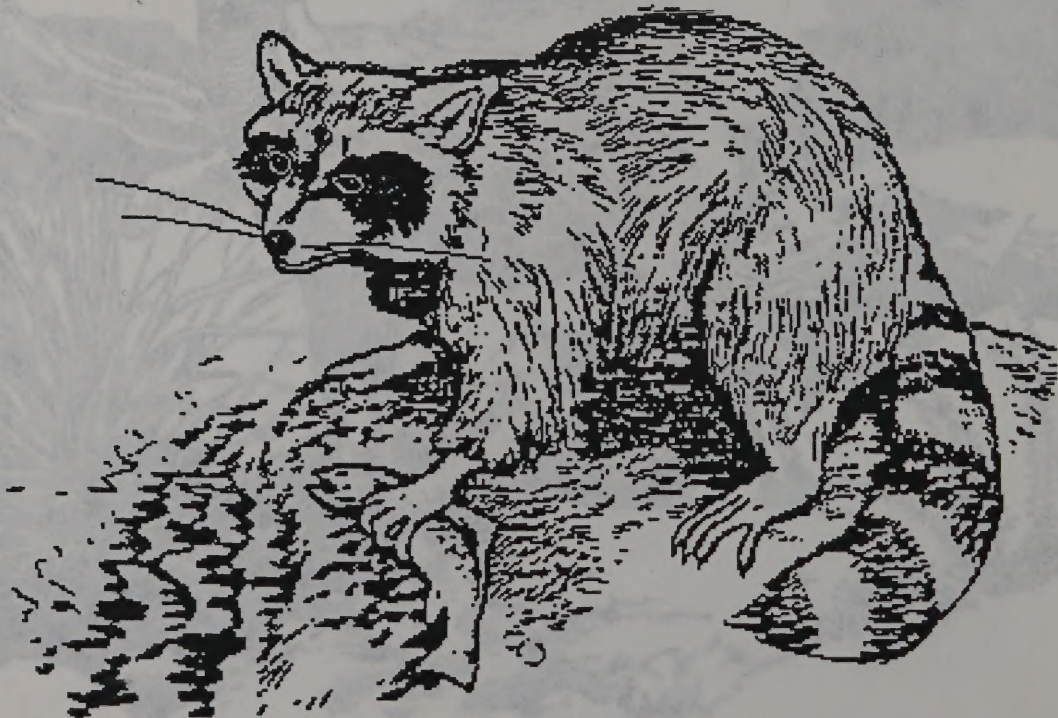
Bighorn Sheep in Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area

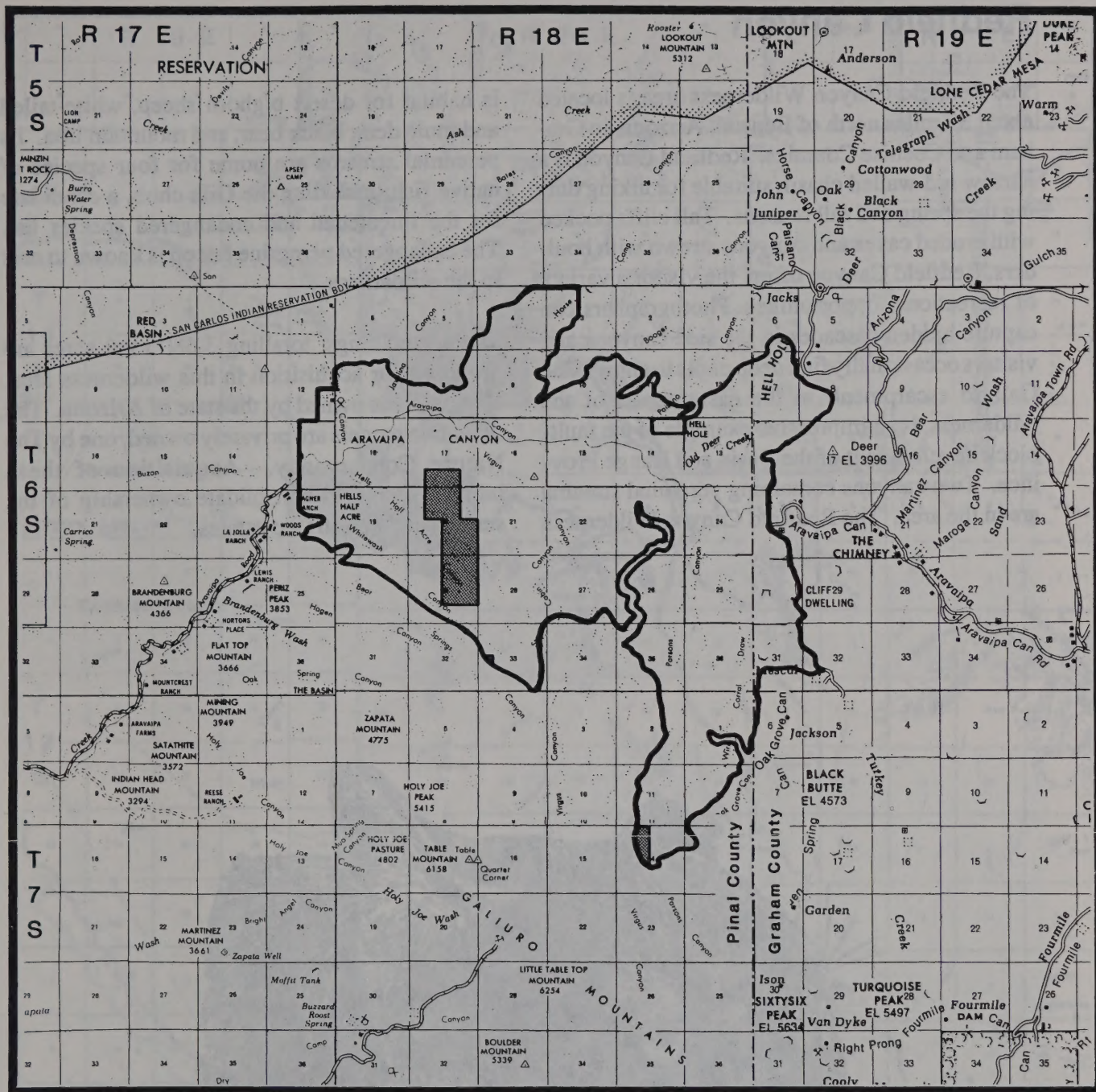
Aravaipa Canyon

Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness is 120 miles southeast of Phoenix, Arizona in Pinal and Graham Counties. The wilderness includes the 11-mile long Aravaipa Canyon, as well as the surrounding tablelands and nine major side canyons. Within the colorful 1,000-foot high canyon walls, outstanding scenery, wildlife and rich history are all protected. Three threatened and endangered species have been verified in the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness, including the peregrine falcon, loach minnow, and spikedace. Other wildlife species found include the golden eagle, great blue heron, zone-tailed hawk, black hawk, beardless flycatcher, vermillion flycatcher, desert bighorn sheep, javelina, Gila monster, desert tortoise and black rattlesnake. White-tailed deer and over 200 species of birds live among shady cottonwoods along Aravaipa Creek. Seven species of native desert fish inhabit the perennial waters. The Aravaipa

Canyon area has been inhabited for perhaps the past 9,500 years. The primary prehistoric remains include Hohokam and Salado sites. Of the 18 known historic and prehistoric sites, many are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Recreation opportunities abound and visitors to the area enjoy hiking, backpacking, wildlife viewing, horseback riding, sightseeing, photography and hunting.

Inholdings, comprising 718 acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of these parcels would consolidate all lands in the wilderness. The lands are owned by The Nature Conservancy and incompatible land uses are not likely to occur at this time. The Conservancy is holding the lands and preserving their wilderness values until they can be purchased by or exchanged to BLM.



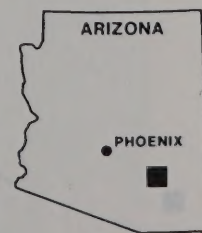


U.S. Department of the Interior
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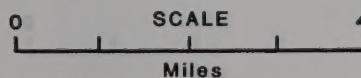
ARAVAIPA CANYON WILDERNESS

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA



LOCATION MAP



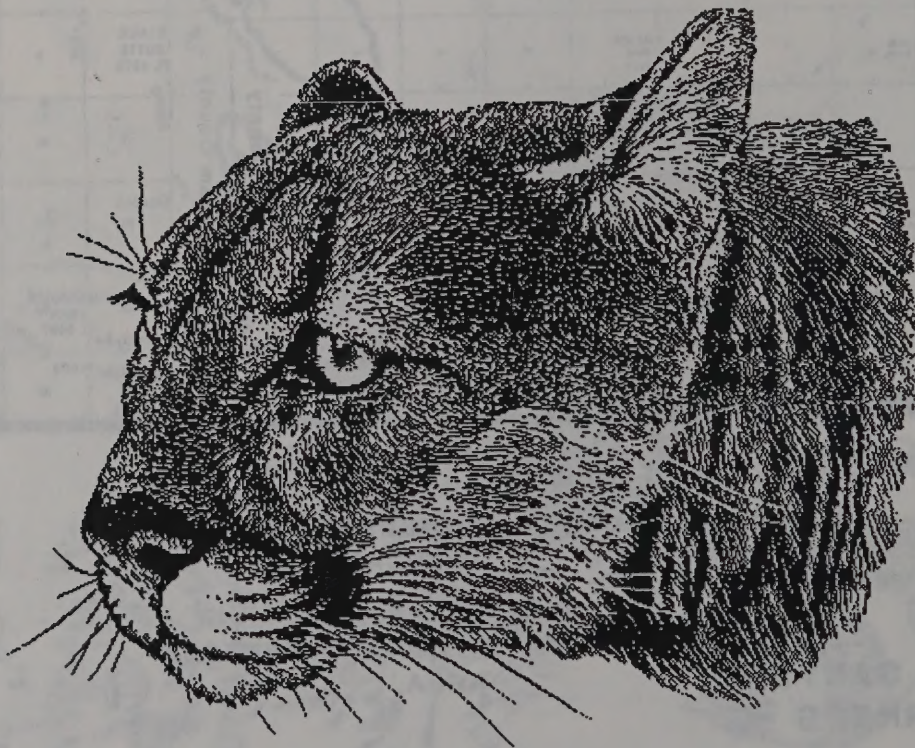
1990

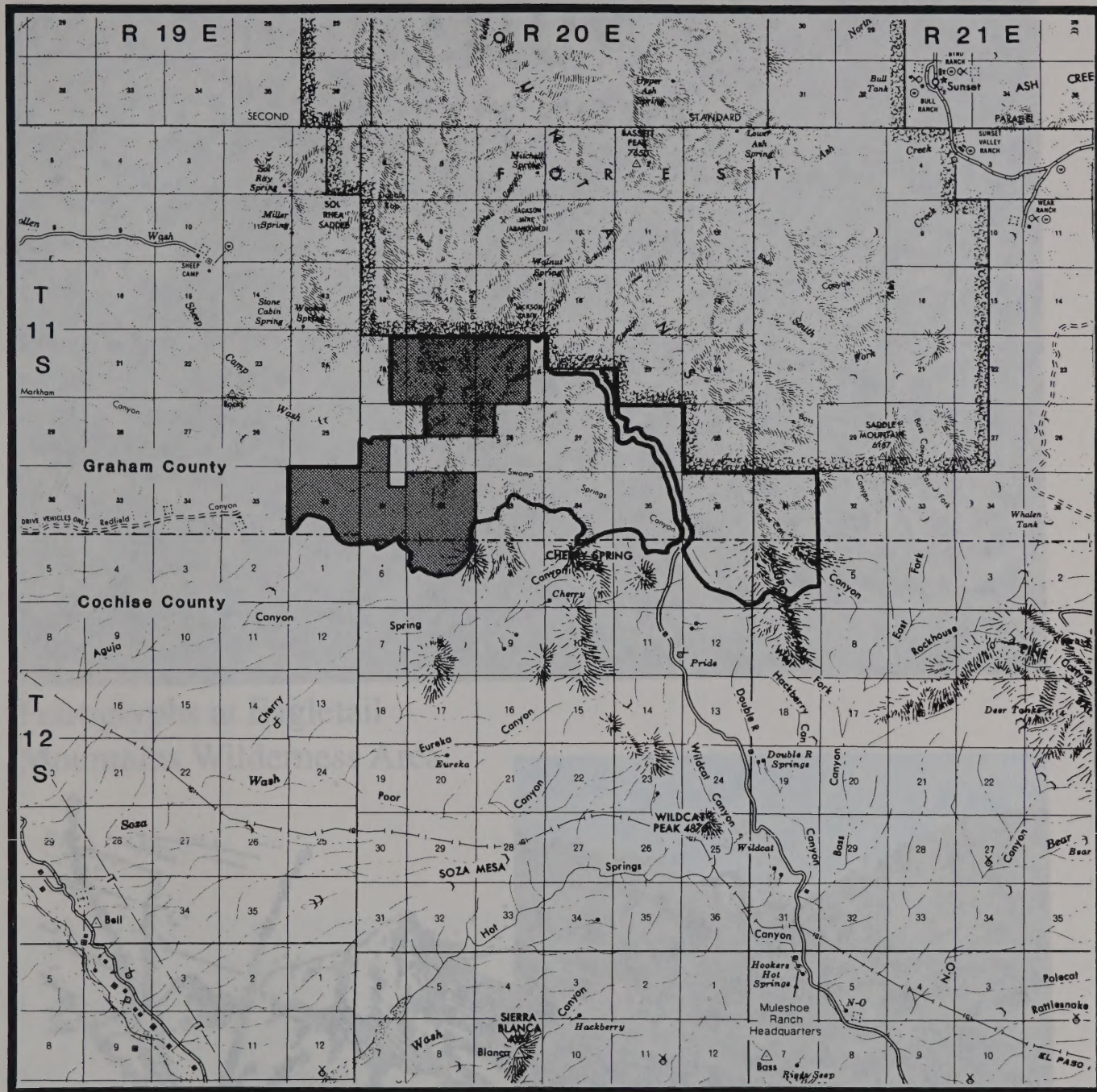
Redfield Canyon

The Redfield Canyon Wilderness area is located about 32 miles north of Benson, Arizona, in Graham and Cochise Counties. Redfield Canyon is a narrow red-walled chasm suitable for hiking during the spring and fall seasons. Tall cliffs pocked with eroded caves and canyons strewn with boulders, Redfield Canyon offers the visitor a variety of recreational opportunities. Photographers can capture hidden cascades in the side canyons and visitors occasionally find deep pools to enjoy. The Galiuro escarpment, in the eastern part of the wilderness, is an impressive example of the fault-block development of the Basin and Range Province. Two canyons containing perennial streams are in the area. The Redfield Canyon Wilderness

is habitat for desert bighorn sheep, white-tailed and mule deer, black bear, and mountain lion. Its perennial streams are home for four species of native fish, including the Gila chub, a candidate for the threatened and endangered species list. The endangered peregrine falcon is known to nest in the wilderness.

Three inholdings, totalling 3,680 total acres are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. One parcel is owned by the state of Arizona. The other two parcels are privately owned, one by The Nature Conservancy. Acquisition of these inholdings would consolidate ownership of the surface and subsurface estates.



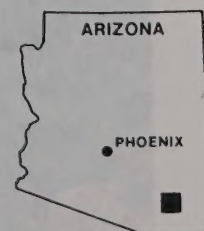


U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Safford District

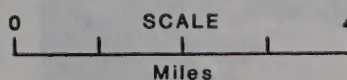
REDFIELD CANYON WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA



LOCATION MAP



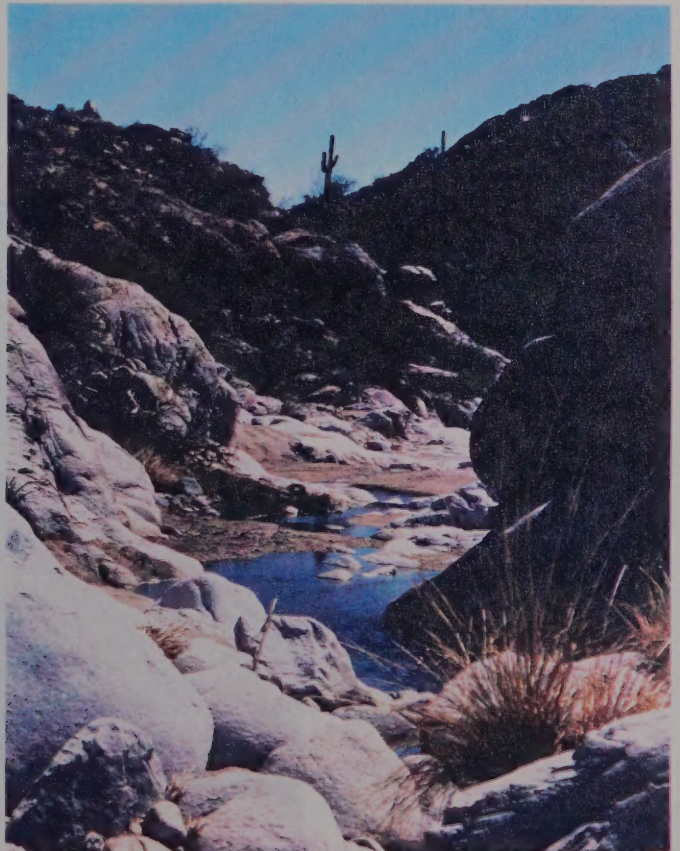
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YUMA DISTRICT





Petroglyphs at Eagletail
Mountains Wilderness Area



Eagletail Mountains
Wilderness Area



Swansea Wilderness Area from Bill Williams Riverbed



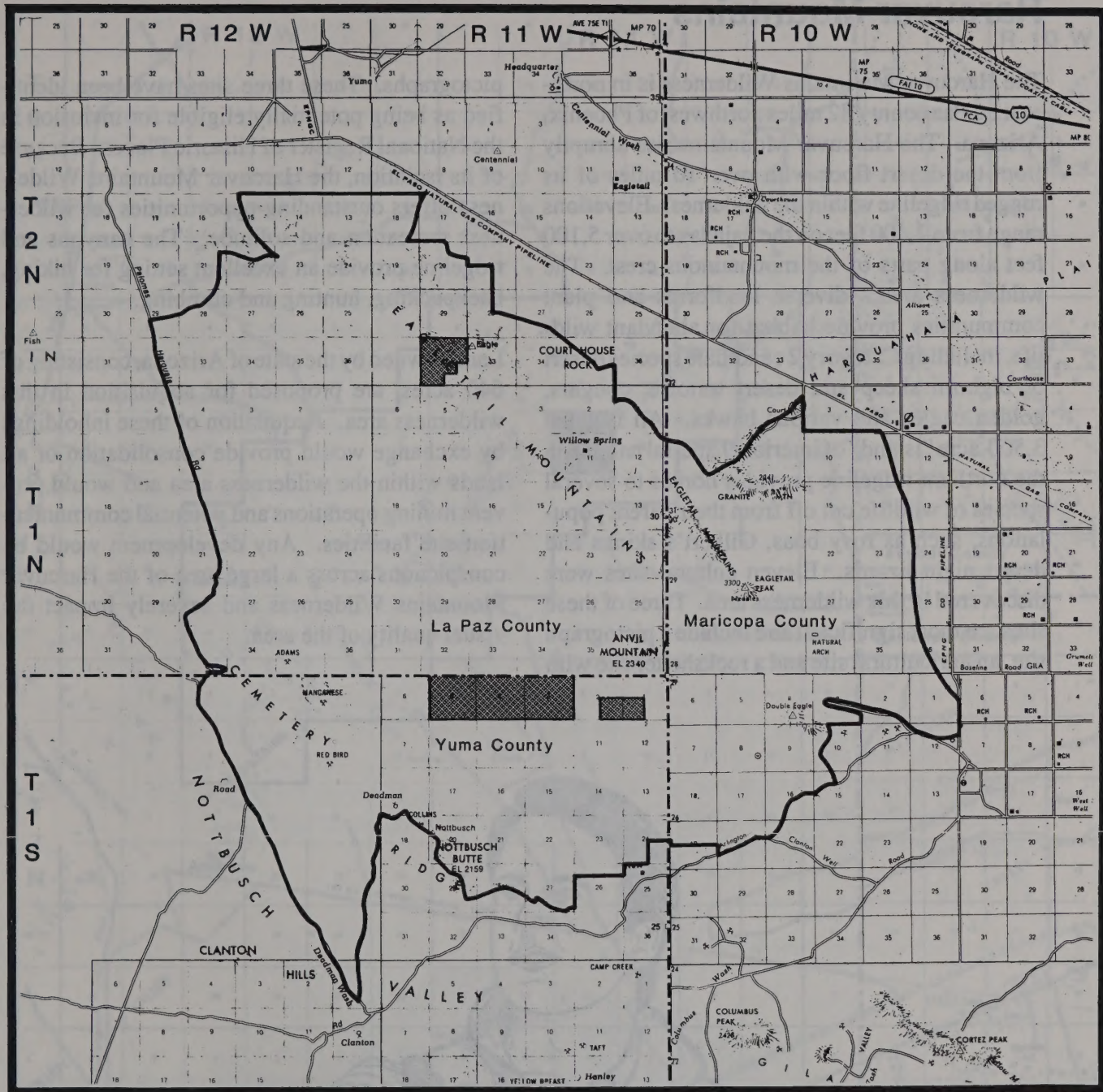
Eagletail Mountains

Eagletail Mountains Wilderness area is about 65 miles west of Phoenix, Arizona, in Maricopa, Yuma and La Paz counties. The wilderness includes 15 miles of the Eagletail Mountains ridgeline and Courthouse Rock to the North, Cemetery Ridge to the south, and a large desert plains area between the two ridgelines. Several different rock strata are visible in most places, with natural arches, high spires, monoliths, jagged sawtooth ridges and numerous washes six to eight miles long. Recreation such as extended horseback riding and backpacking trips, sightseeing, photography, rock climbing and day hiking are enhanced by the topographic diversity, scenic character and size, as well as the botanical, wildlife and cultural values of the area. Paloverde-mixed cacti and creosotebush-bursage provide crucial habitat for the resident category 2 candidate species of desert bighorn sheep. An extensive petroglyph and tem-

porary campsite in this wilderness area is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and contains numerous petroglyph panels, some of which are believed to be over 10,000 years old. This site is of major importance since it may help answer a number of questions regarding the inter-relationships between the Yuman cultures and the Desert Hohokam and because of its potential to interpret pre-Columbian trade routes.

Lands owned by the state of Arizona, consisting of 2,643 acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition would provide consolidation of all lands within this wilderness area as well as prevent range developments and the requirement for BLM to provide access across the wilderness area. It is proposed that these lands be acquired through exchange when the state of Arizona receives exchange authority.





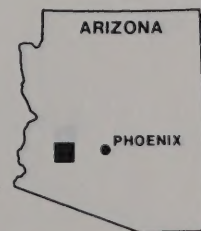
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Yuma District

EAGLETAIL MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREA

0 SCALE 4
Miles



LOCATION MAP

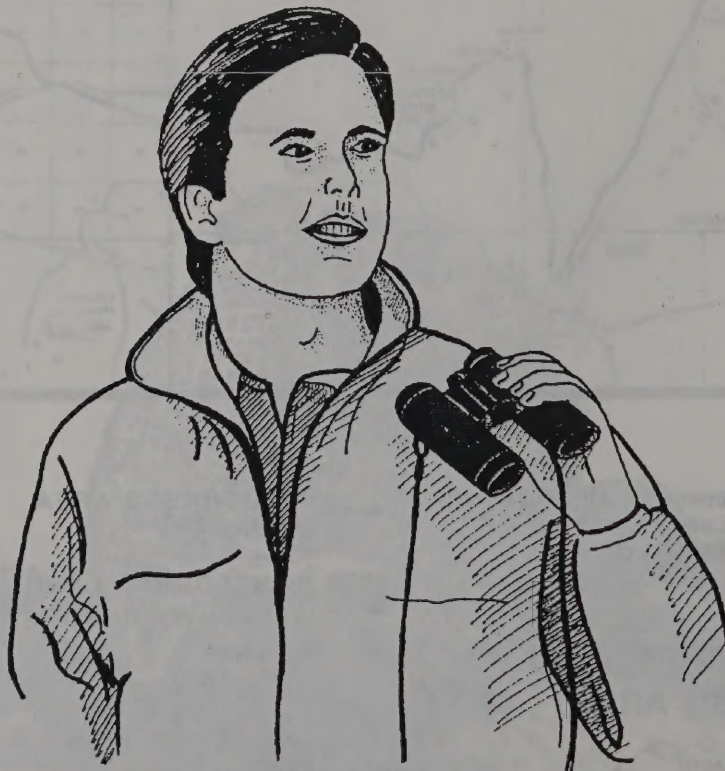
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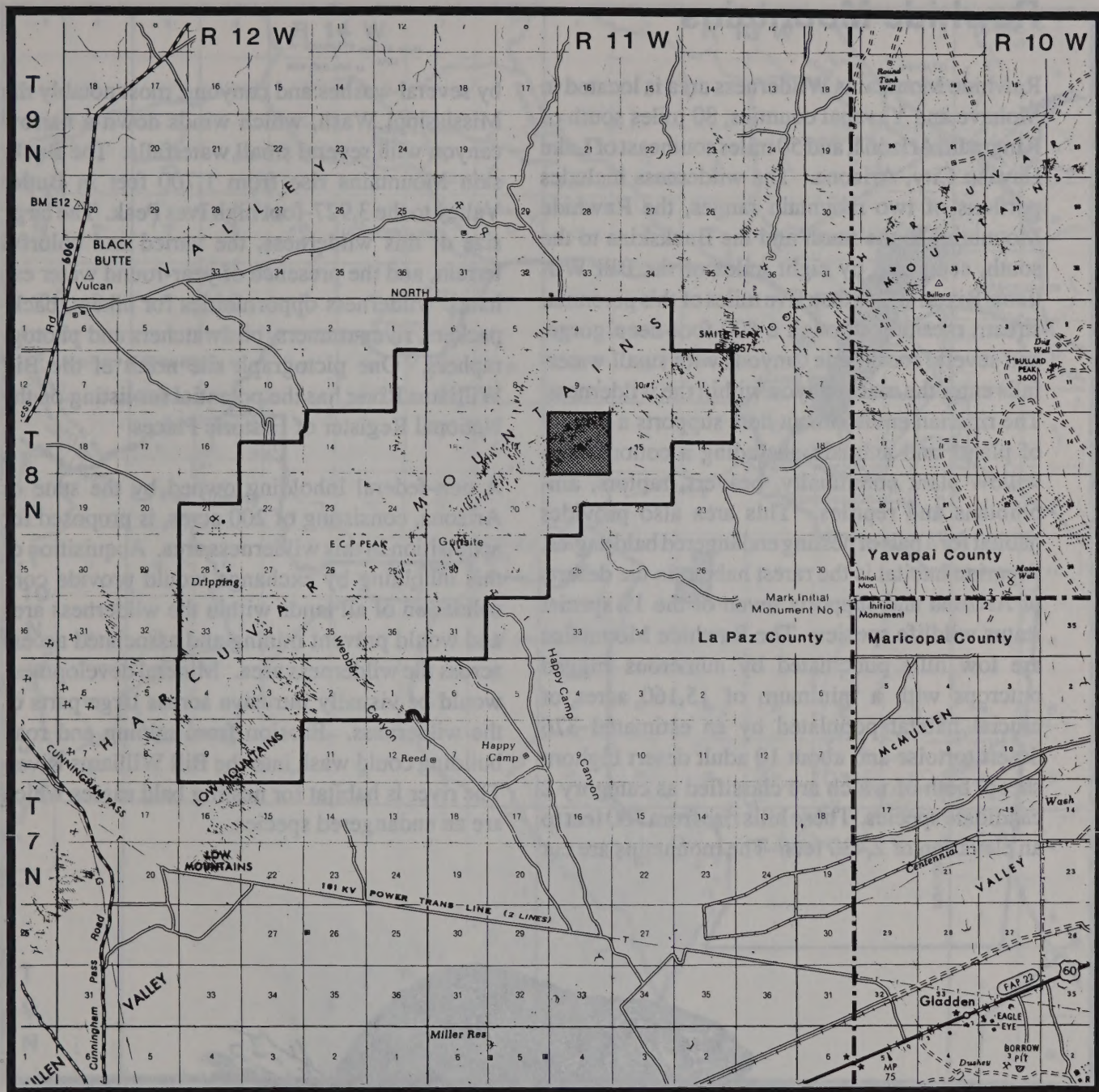
Harcuvar Mountains

The Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness is in northeast La Paz county 82 miles northwest of Phoenix, Arizona. The Harcuvar Mountains rise abruptly from the desert floor with over 10 miles of its rugged ridgeline within the wilderness. Elevations range from 2,400 feet on the bajadas to over 5,100 feet along parts of the mountainous crest. The wilderness area's diverse landforms and plant communities provide habitat for abundant wildlife, including Category 2 candidate species desert bighorn sheep and desert tortoise, cougars, golden eagles and various hawks. An isolated 3,500-acre "island" of interior chaparral habitat on the northern ridgeline provides homes to several species of wildlife cut off from their parent populations, such as rosy boas, Gilbert's skinks and desert night lizards. Eleven cultural sites were discovered in this wilderness area. Three of these sites are most significant and include a pictograph site, an agricultural site and a rockshelter site with

pictographs. These three sites have been identified as being potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Because of its isolation, the Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness offers outstanding opportunities for wilderness recreation and solitude. The canyons and ridgeline provide an excellent setting for hiking, backpacking, hunting and climbing.

Lands owned by the state of Arizona, consisting of 640 acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of these inholdings by exchange would provide consolidation of all lands within the wilderness area and would prevent mining operations and potential communication site facilities. Any development would be conspicuous across a large area of the Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness and severely impact the visual quality of the area.



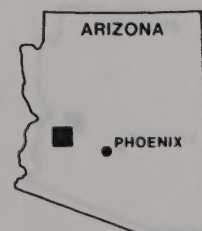


U.S. Department of the Interior
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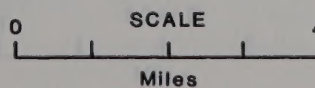
HARCUVAR MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREA



LOCATION MAP



1990

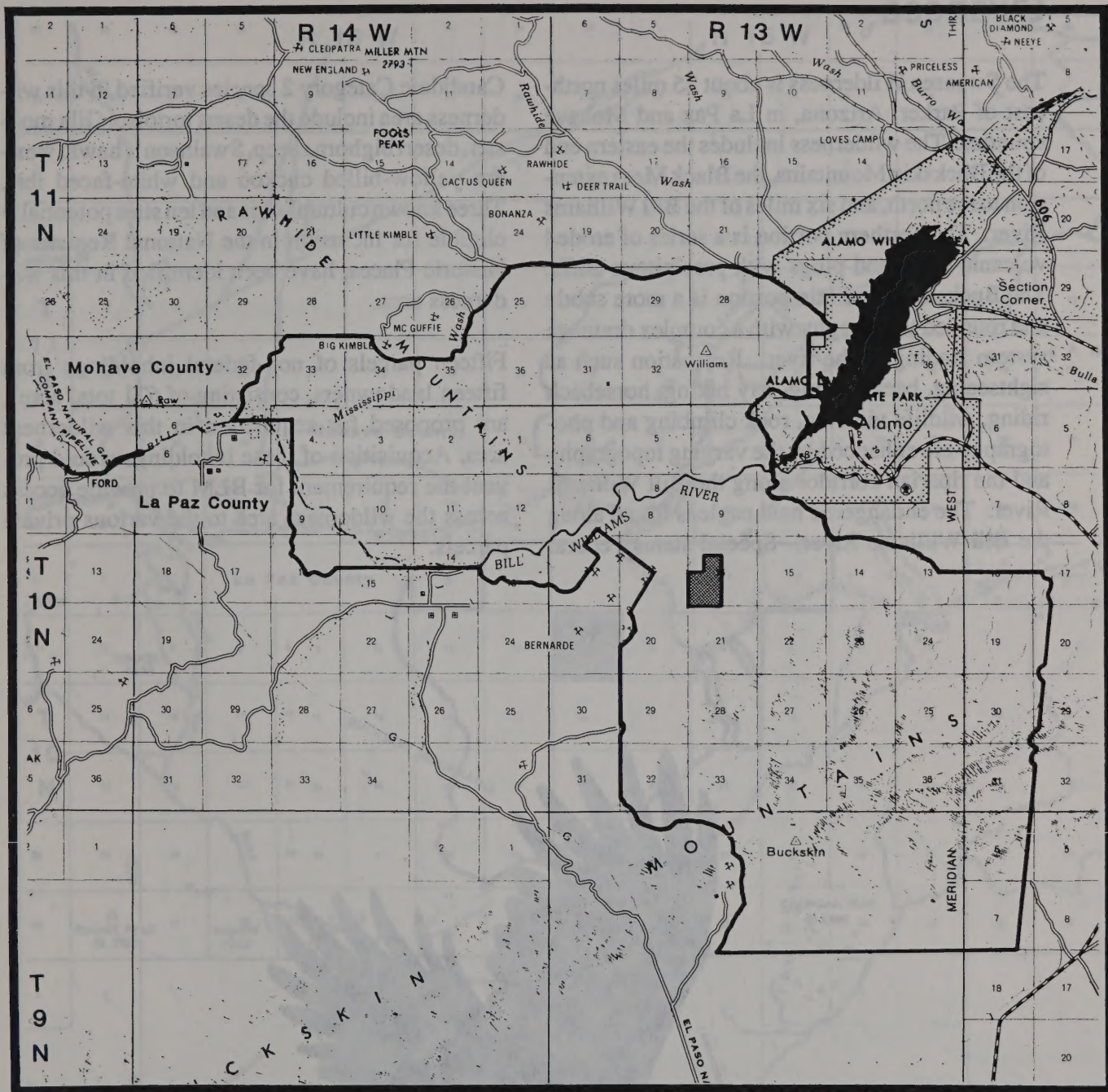
Rawhide Mountains

Rawhide Mountains Wilderness area is located in Mohave and Yavapai counties, 80 miles south of Kingman, Arizona, and 50 miles southeast of Lake Havasu City, Arizona. The wilderness includes portions of two mountain ranges, the Rawhide Mountains to the north and the Buckskins to the south, separated by eight miles of the Bill Williams River. More than five miles of this perennial stream meander through a 600-foot-deep gorge, and several rocky side canyons with small waterfalls enter the main canyon within the wilderness. The riparian environment here supports a variety of plants and animals, including a cottonwood-willow plant community, beavers, raptors, amphibians and reptiles. This area also provides habitat for a pair of nesting endangered bald eagles. Riparian habitat is the rarest habitat in the deserts of Arizona and supports seven of the 19 special status wildlife species. The Rawhide Mountains are low hills punctuated by numerous rugged outcrops with a minimum of 15,160 acres of crucial habitat populated by an estimated 376 desert tortoise and about 10 adult desert bighorn sheep, both of which are classified as category 2 candidate species. These hills rise from 700 feet to an elevation of 2,430 feet. The mountains are cut

by several washes and canyons, most notably the Mississippi Wash, which winds down a narrow canyon with several small waterfalls. The Buckskin Mountains rise from 1,700 feet in Butler Valley to the 3,927-foot high Ives Peak. The large size of this wilderness, the varied and colorful terrain, and the presence of year-round water enhance wilderness opportunities for hikers, backpackers, river-runners, birdwatchers and photographers. One pictograph site north of the Bill Williams River has the potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

A non-federal inholding owned by the state of Arizona, consisting of 200 acres, is proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of this inholding by exchange would provide consolidation of all lands within the wilderness area and would prevent mining and associated access across the wilderness area. Mineral development would be visually intrusive across large parts of the wilderness. Erosion from mining and road building could wash into the Bill Williams River. The river is habitat for nesting bald eagles which are an endangered species.



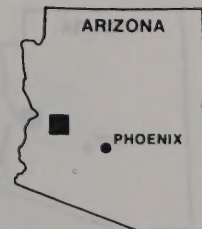
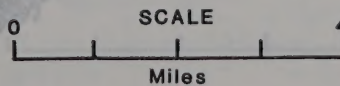


U.S. Department of the Interior
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Yuma District

RAWHIDE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREA

Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREA



LOCATION MAP

1992

Swansea

The Swansea Wilderness is about 25 miles northeast of Parker, Arizona, in La Paz and Mohave counties. The wilderness includes the eastern end of the Buckskin Mountains, the Black Mesa extension to the north, and six miles of the Bill Williams River. The northern portion is a series of eroded volcanic dikes and plugs with precipitous cliffs. The Buckskin Mountain portion is a more subtle and rounded topography with a complex drainage system leading to the river. Recreation such as sightseeing, backpacking, day hiking, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, rock climbing and photography are enhanced by the varying topography and the riparian corridor along the Bill Williams River. The endangered bald eagle is found along the Bill Williams River. Special status Federal

Candidate Category 2 species verified in this wilderness area include the desert tortoise, Gila monster, desert bighorn sheep, Swainson's hawk, western yellow-billed cuckoo and white-faced ibis. Three known cultural sites and ten sites potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, have been identified in this wilderness area.

Fifteen parcels of non-federal inholdings from fifteen landowners, consisting of 671 total acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of these inholdings would prevent the requirement for BLM to provide access across the wilderness area to the various private parcels.

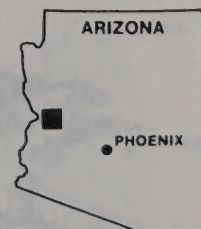




SWANSEA WILDERNESS AREA

— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY

▨ NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA



LOCATION MAP

1992

Trigo Mountains

The Trigo Mountains Wilderness is located about 25 miles north of Yuma, Arizona, in La Paz County. The wilderness includes 14 miles of the Trigo Mountain ridgeline with Red Cloud Wash to the south, Clip Wash in the center, and Hart Mine Wash to the north. The wilderness is characterized by sawtooth ridges and steep-sided canyons and is heavily dissected by washes. Recreation such as extended horseback riding and backpacking trips, sightseeing, hiking and rock climbing, are enhanced by the topographic diversity, scenic character, as well as botanical, wildlife and cultural

values. Federal candidate category 2 species verified in this wilderness include the desert bighorn sheep.

One parcel of land owned by the state of Arizona, consisting of 41 acres, is proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of this inholding would provide consolidation of all lands within the wilderness area and would prevent the requirement for BLM to provide access across the wilderness area to the inholding.



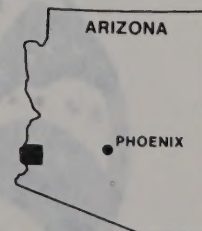
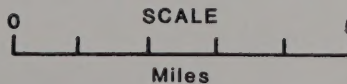


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Yuma District

TRIGO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREA

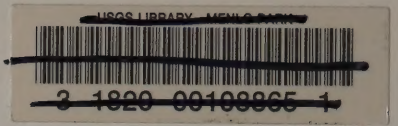
Basemap © ADOT

- WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREA



LOCATION MAP

1990



WITHDRAWN
BLM
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P.O. Box 25047
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